

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION  
AND  
PRIVACY ACTS**

**SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.**

**FILE NUMBER: 100-106670**

**MAIN FILE**

**SECTION: 24**



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

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MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

MAIN FILE

100-106670

SECTION 24

F B I

Date: 2/25/65

with the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)  
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-57229)(P)  
RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM - C  
OO: Atlanta

Re Los Angeles airtel to the Bureau and Atlanta,  
2/24/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one newspaper clipping from the 2/24/65 issue of the "Herald-Examiner" Los Angeles, California, captioned "Doctor King-'Frequent' Death Threats;" and a newspaper clipping from the 2/25/65 issue of the "Los Angeles Times" newspaper Los Angeles captioned "Doctor King Under Heavy Guard on Arrival Here."

One xerox copy of each of above described newspaper clippings are enclosed for Atlanta with copies of this airtel designated for that office.

Los Angeles is continuing to follow the activities of KING in the Los Angeles area through public and local sources and news media.

- (3) - Bureau (RM) (Encls.-2)  
2 - Atlanta (RM) (Encls.-2) (100-5586)  
2 - Los Angeles  
LKD:sas  
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-9-91 BY SP4 JRM/ML

FEB 27 1965

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

70 MAR 8 1965



(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Dr. King--'Frequent' Death Threats

Martin Luther King, Negro civil rights leader, arrived in Los Angeles today and told newsmen at International Airport that threats to his life were made "frequently."

He added that such threats were not considered seriously, but that there were many leaders in the movement who could assume the leadership if he were assassinated.

King said threats to his life increased as the civil rights movement reaches high points of action, such as in Birmingham, Albany and now in Selma.

He condemned acts of violence such as that which claimed the life of Negro

nationalist leader Malcolm X, but declined to pinpoint who might have carried out the assassination. He deplored the fact that Negro groups are fighting among themselves.

King said there is "probable danger" to the life of Elijah Muhammad, leader of the Black Muslim sect with whom Malcolm X had broken.

Citing the civil rights policy of non-violence, King said:

"Violence must be condemned by all people of good will. It is not good for the image of our nation and not good for the Negro cause."

"Negroes now believe non-violence is their most potent weapon in the struggle for human dignity. I want to point out that those practicing violence represent only a small, fanatical minority."

Regarding the Justice Department's denial that it had informed King of threats and attempts on his life, the Negro leader said he had never stated he was so informed by the Justice Department. He said department spokesmen had expressed great concern for his safety.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

A-3 Herald-Examiner  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 2/21/65  
Edition: 8th Star  
Author:  
Editor: Donald Goodenow  
Title: Martin Luther King, Jr.

Character: SM-C  
or  
Classification: LA 100-17227  
Submitting Office: Los Angeles  
☐ Being Investigated

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2-9-80 BY SP4 JRM/ML  
6076

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Dr. King Under Heavy Guard on Arrival Here

BY PAUL WEEKS

Times Staff Writer

Wrapped in a heavy security guard, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. arrived here Wednesday with words of sorrow at the death of black nationalist Malcolm X and with renewed dedication "to the actuality of nonviolence." "I hope nothing happens to me," the integrationist leader smiled in answer to a question, but should he be killed, he said, there should be no violent retaliation. Malcolm's slaying Sunday in New York City came at a time, Dr. King said, "when we was re-evaluating his philosophy, showing more tolerance for white people and the nonviolent movement."

## Victim of Despair

Malcolm, the onetime black Muslim who broke off to form a black nationalist group, "was a victim of the despair which comes into being as the result of a society which gives Negroes a sense of 'nobodiness,'" Dr. King said.

The leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference flew aboard Delta Airlines from racial demonstrations in Alabama for a series of public appearances here—his first since he received the Nobel Peace Prize.

This noon he will speak before 1,800 in the Palladium at a luncheon sponsored by the World Affairs Council. At 7:30 p.m. he will attend a premiere of the Biblical picture "The Greatest Story Ever Told," at Pacific's Cinema Theater. Proceeds will

go to his Christian leadership movement.

Friday at 8:30 p.m., he will speak at Hollywood Temple Israel services.

Dr. King had been scheduled to conclude the series of appearances here with an address at Wrigley Field at 1 p.m. Sunday under the sponsorship of the Victory Baptist Church.

The Rev. A. A. Peters said he has changed the location to his church at 4802 S. McKinley Ave. at Dr. King's request because "he wanted it in a worship-service setting on Sunday."

Seating will be available for 1,700 inside the church, with provisions for any overflow on a parking lot outside, the Rev. Peters said.

## Will Return Sunday

Dr. King will return to Alabama Sunday night for a renewal of voter registration demonstrations at Marion and Selma.

Cheering throngs greeted Dr. King at the airport, amid obvious indications of the heaviest security preparedness of any of his many visits here.

While police tried to whisk him off to a press conference room, Dr. King paused often to chat with admirers who pressed against the security escort.

But even at the press conference the theme stayed on the possibility of further violence in the civil rights drive.

"The picture 'continues to

degenerate into dark nights of violence," Dr. King said. "It isn't good for our country," he said. "We've got to learn to disagree without being violently disagreeable."

The civil rights leader denied there was a contradiction in statements made by him and the Justice Department over asserted threats on his own life.

"I talked by telephone with Atty. Gen. (Nicholas D.) Katzenbach on Monday," Dr. King said, "and he expressed great concern about my safety," but details of any threat were not discussed.

"After that, I got three additional call," he said, which "tended to confirm" reports of threats against him.

"I've learned to take threats rather philosophically," he said. "I think this cause is right. One has to conquer the fear of death if he is going to do anything constructive in life and take a stand against evil. I am prepared to face anything that comes."

Dr. King expressed his "happiness" to see "outstanding Republicans taking a courageous stand on the need for immediate federal legislation" on voting rights, but he added he felt that Johnson administration "is serious about this too."

"Realism impels me," he said, "to admit that changes in Alabama and Mississippi will not come from within," and that nothing short of "massive federal intervention" will pave the way for Negroes' civil rights there.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

7-1 Los Angeles Times

Los Angeles, Calif.

Date: 2/25/65

Edition: Home

Author: Paul Weeks

Editor: Nick B. Williams

Title: Martin Luther King Jr.

Character: SF-C

or

Classification: A 100-47229

Submitting Office: Los Angeles

☐ Being Investigated

ALL INFORMATION  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-9-80 BY SP4/MLK/6076

100-114400-308 R.B.  
100-114400-308 R.B.  
100-114400-308 R.B.

# King Gets a Big Hand



**WARM WELCOME**—Eager hands reach out to Dr. Martin Luther King as he presses through crowd of admirers on his arrival here for series of speeches.

Time photo

2

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 919 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 918 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Mohr

DATE: 2/18/65

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Bland  
1 - Mr. Baumgardner  
1 - Mr. Ryan

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) BY *[initials]*  
DATE *2/18/65*

b7(c) 8-2-79

This informative memorandum reports high lights of recent pertinent conversations between Martin Luther King, Jr., and some of his associates having communist backgrounds, as furnished by our reliable, sensitive sources.

## King's Conferences With President, Vice President and Attorney General 2/9/65

Bayard Rustin told a confidante of his that while in Washington, D.C. with King for conferences with President Johnson, Vice President Humphrey and Attorney General Katzenbach on 2/9/65 he, Rustin, wrote all of King's material and kept "everyone in line." Rustin boasted that following conferences he was stopped by Humphrey and complimented for his "great contribution to the conference." Humphrey told him that he could contact him at any time and went so far as to introduce his (Humphrey's) assistant as the man Rustin should contact about an appointment. Humphrey said to Rustin "I think you are a valuable person in our country and we must keep in touch."

Comment: The Vice President has already been briefed concerning Rustin's communist background and *[redacted]*. We cannot, of course, discount completely the possibility that Rustin's remarks were an exaggeration to impress his listener.

## King and Negro-Jewish Relations

King has advised his close advisor Clarence Jones that he had accepted two speaking engagements. One is to address the Women's Division of the United Jewish Appeal 3/4/65 at New York City. The other would be an address before the American Jewish Committee 5/20/65, New York City. At the March affair King is to be given the Eleanor Roosevelt Award. King indicates that Jones and "our friend", (probable reference to Stanley Levison) could work on the speeches. King told Jones that he had accepted these engagements because some of his Rabbi friends have been telling him that Jews were not supporting the civil rights movement. King believes this is in part due to anti-Semitic statements being made by Negroes such as Malcolm X (the Muslim leader). King thought it would help improve the situation if he spoke before these groups.

Comment: We are having the field attempt to verify any actual participation by Levison in the preparation of speeches for King.

100-106670

1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)

CONTINUED - OVER

b7(c)

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan  
RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
100-106670

King's Fund-raising Activities

King told Jones that he would be in California 2/25-27/65 to attend a big fund-raising project. It will include a showing of the movie "The Greatest Story Ever Told" and it would "scare the house of about \$28,000." In addition, there are two or three wealthy people trying to get 50 couples to give \$1,000 (presumably each couple) and they have 26 commitments already. King claimed that his organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), needs the money desperately. They also discussed a group in New Rochelle, New York, which King said already had \$5,000 and desired to use it for a fund-raising project to earn even more. Jones told King that the advertisement which appeared in "The New York Times" 2/5/65 soliciting funds on behalf of the SCLC cost \$2,000. King said that his office had already received \$12,000 as a result of this advertisement. (U)

Friction Between King and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

In discussing the current racial situation in Alabama, King told Jones that SNCC was again saying that King likes to come into a situation at the last minute, get all the publicity and the benefit of contributions. SNCC claims that King makes "grandstand plays" after SNCC has done all the field work. King asked Jones if something could be done about this through Harry Belafonte (noted Negro singer). According to Jones, Belafonte is about the only person that SNCC will listen to and that he has heard Belafonte stop SNCC workers who tried to attack King's integrity. King said that he did not like for SNCC to fight against the idea of having a leader for the whole movement. King stated that the movement must have a leader because any ideology is fostered around having a leader around whom supporters can rally. Jones believes that he can arrange an unpublicized meeting between SNCC, SCLC and Belafonte. (U)

Comment: The naked boldness of King's egotism is vividly reflected in his pronouncements about the movement needing a leader (obviously King himself). (U)

RECOMMENDATION:

This is for your information. We are disseminating this information to the Department and the intelligence community. (U)

8 ✓ O K  
also to Watson.  
H

FBI

Date: 2/25/65

In the following, in

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY: SP4 JRM/ld  
REASON FOR EXTENSION: FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION: 2-26-85

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (174-2) (P)

RE:

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;  
THEFT OF DYNAMITE,  
BUREAU OF WATER AND POWER,  
Los Angeles, California  
4:00 AM - 2/25/65  
POSSIBLE BOMBING MATTER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10/1/00 BY 60322  
CHIEF/CLERK

Re telephone call from Inspector JOSEPH SIZOO to Los Angeles, and Los Angeles teletypes to the Bureau 2/25/65.

Enclosed herewith are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information concerning captioned subject matter. An extra copy is for Bureau file 100-106679 Los Angeles file 100-57229, entitled MARTIN LUTHER KING. One copy of the letterhead memorandum is being furnished 115th INTC, Region II, U. S. Army, Pasadena, California, and one to Secret Service, Los Angeles.

A letterhead memorandum is being submitted by Los Angeles in a case entitled [REDACTED]

Reference is made to the statement in the teletype from Los Angeles to the Bureau dated 2/25/65, at 10:40 PM, to

- 4 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (REGISTERED)  
(1 - 100-106679 - no King)
- 1 - Atlanta (100-5586) (Enc. 1)  
(REGISTERED)
- 4 - Los Angeles (174-2)  
(1 - 62-5940)  
(1 - 100-57229)

HLG:RE

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED  
165 MAR 5 1965

Sent

M

Per

Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN



LA 174-2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

the effect that inventory of the recovered dynamite by the LAPD revealed that one stick of dynamite and one blasting cap were still missing. The LAPD subsequently advised that an undetermined amount of dynamite and blasting caps have not been recovered.

The LAPD is conducting active investigation to locate [REDACTED], but as of 2/26/65, there was no warrant outstanding against him. b7(c)

One copy of this airtel and letterhead memorandum is being furnished to Atlanta for information because of information set forth which pertains to MARTIN LUTHER KING.

[REDACTED] b(1)

[REDACTED] b7(D)

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA Will follow this matter with the LAPD.



to: To: By: Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Los Angeles, California  
February 26, 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-9-82 BY SP-1 J. J. [illegible]

6076

UNKNOWN SUBJECT; THEFT OF  
DYNAMITE, BUREAU OF WATER  
AND POWER, LOS ANGELES  
CALIFORNIA. 4:00 AM -  
FEBRUARY 25, 1965

On February 25, 1965, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that an unknown individual had stolen a large quantity of dynamite from the Hercules Powder Company, Sylmar, California. Source stated that an employee of Hercules had secured the license number of the car used by the individual who perpetrated the theft.

At 10:17 AM, on February 25, 1965, an anonymous telephone call was received by a switchboard operator in the Los Angeles Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from an unidentified male who stated, "Martin Luther King will not be alive in 48 hours." Information furnished LAPD same date.

[REDACTED] an unknown male had called the "City News Service" at 7:30 AM, on February 25, 1965, and related the same information as that reported to the switchboard operator at the Los Angeles Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. b7(D)

The LAPD advised that at 4:00 AM, on February 25, 1965, the Foothill Division of the LAPD received a telephone call from a man who said that two men had just loaded approximately 1400 pounds of dynamite in the back of their car, the license number of which the caller had obtained.

The LAPD reported that at 5:00 AM on February 25, 1965, the "Valley News" received a telephone call from a man who said, "We have just stolen some dynamite and are going to blow up all the mosques in Los Angeles and tonight we're going to blow up Martin Luther King at the Palladium. You white guys have wanted a story and now you're going to get one."

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

UNKNOWN SUBJECT; THEFT OF  
DYNAMITE, BUREAU OF WATER AND POWER  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA  
4:00 AM - FEBRUARY 25, 1965

The LAPD ascertained that the license on the automobile used by the person who was observed stealing explosives was registered with the California Department of Motor Vehicles to a vehicle in the name of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The LAPD had also determined that [REDACTED] b7(c)  
who is supposed to report to his job at 8:30 AM, arrived at 10:30 AM, at which time he was questioned about his car. He told the police that he had traded or sold his car to another man who was subsequently ascertained to be [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] was subsequently located and was determined to be living with [REDACTED]

Additional information received by the LAPD was to the effect that 1400 pounds of dynamite, plus dynamite caps and an unknown quantity of ammonium nitrate were stolen from the Cascade Division, Bureau of Water and Power, San Fernando Road, San Fernando, California.

The LAPD later reported that dynamite stolen on February 25, 1965, was recovered by that department in a room occupied by [REDACTED] b7(c)

At the time of the recovery of the dynamite, hand grenades were also located in the room and numerous items of Minutemen literature were observed.

The LAPD stated that an inventory of the recovered dynamite revealed that there was an undetermined amount of dynamite and blasting caps that have not been recovered.

The LAPD advised that [REDACTED] is not known to have participated in the theft of the explosives, but is reported to be in possession of the vehicle used at the time of the theft and [REDACTED] is being sought by the LAPD concerning this matter. b7(c)

[REDACTED] b7(c)

UNKNOWN SUBJECT; THEFT OF  
DYNAMITE, BUREAU OF WATER AND POWER  
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA  
1:00 PM - FEBRUARY 25, 1965

On February 25, 1965, [REDACTED] of the U. S.  
Secret Service, Los Angeles, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] b7(c)  
[REDACTED] 115th INTC, Region II, U. S. Army,  
Pasadena, California, were advised in substance of the above  
information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor  
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is  
loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be  
distributed outside your agency.

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET1

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.



Deleted under exemption(s) b(1) b7(D) with no segregable material available for release to you.



Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.



Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.



Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); \_\_\_\_\_ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100 - 106670 - 916

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 X FOR THIS PAGE X  
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 27 1965

TELETYPE

FBI CHICAGO

858 AM CST URGENT 2/27/65 JLS

TO DIRECTOR (100-105570), ATLANTA (100-5596) AND LOS ANGELES  
FROM CHICAGO (100-35355) 1P

MARTIN LUTHER KING SR DASH C OO: ATLANTA.

CHICAGO PD ADVISED AT FIVE TEN AM TWO TWENTYSEVEN INSTANT THAT A  
TELETYPE WAS JUST RECEIVED FROM LOS ANGELES PD INFORMING THEM THAT  
MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. WOULD ARRIVE CHICAGO SUNDAY EVENING TWO  
TWENTYEIGHT SIXTYFIVE AT EIGHT FORTYFIVE PM. FLIGHT ONE ONE ZERO  
AIRLINE NOT IDENTIFIED, FROM LOS ANGELES. KING WILL HAVE A THREE  
HOUR LAY OVER IN CHICAGO, THEN PROCEED TO ATLANTA. NO FURTHER  
INFORMATION AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME.

ABOVE BEING FURNISHED FOR INFORMATION.

END

WA JMS

FBI WASH DC

AT RD3

FBI ATLANTA

LSA NLE

FBI LOS ANG.

TU CLR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

REC-3

1 MAR 1 1965

11-14-79  
9803 RSP lcr  
UNCLASSIFIED

66 MAR 6 1965

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FBI WASH DC

FEB 28 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-9-80 BY SP4 Bm/REC-11

FBI LOS ANG.

9-00PM URGENT 2-23-65 RM

TO DIRECTOR 100-106670  
FROM LOS ANGELES 100-57229

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

Miss Gandy

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., ~~SM-C~~

SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

RE LOS ANGELES AIRTEL TO BUREAU FEBRUARY TWENTY  
TWO LAST.

[REDACTED] b7(c)  
[REDACTED] ADVISED ON FEBRUARY TWENTY THREE THAT A GROUP  
OF AMERICAN NAZI PARTY OF LOS ANGELES (ANPLA) MEMBERS PLAN  
TO PICKET THE RESIDENCE OF DOCTOR IRVING L. LICHTENSTEIN,  
SEVEN ZERO SIX NORTH HILLCREST DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA  
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING FEBRUARY TWENTY EIGHT NEXT WHERE  
A DINNER HONORING MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WILL BE HELD AND  
ATTENDED BY APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED PERSONS, ~~including~~ <sup>1965</sup> MARTIN LUTHER KING.

IN ADDITION TO PICKETING, [REDACTED]

END PAGE ONE

36 MAR 8 1965

1-XEROX 800 R.C.

b7(D)

PAGE TWO

[REDACTED] b7(D)

THE BEVERLY HILLS POLICE DEPARTMENT AND THE LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTEMENT ARE AWARE OF THE ABOVE DEMONSTRATION AND [REDACTED] ONE HUNDRED FIFTEEN <sup>INTELLIGENCE CODE</sup> INTO, b7(D) REGION II, UNITED STATES ARMY, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, WAS ADVISED OF PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION AT TWO FORTY NINE P.M. ON FEBRUARY TWENTY THREE TODAY.

[REDACTED] b(1) c

AIRTEL AND LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS.

ATLANTA ADVISED AIRMAIL.

END

CJC

FBI WASH DC

X



RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 913 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

1 - Belmont 1 - Baumgardner  
1 - DeLoach 1 - Forsyth  
1 - Sullivan  
1 - Bland 1 - Rosack

February 17, 1965

BY LIAISON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

Honorable Marvin Watson  
Special Assistant to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

[REDACTED]

The Nation of Islam is an all Negro, semi-religious organization which preaches extreme hatred of the white man.

This information is also being furnished to interested officials of the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

TPR:kao:slj  
(10)

MAR 4 1965

SECRET  
Group 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

SEE NOTE-PAGES TWO

EXTENDED BY  
REASON FOR EXTENSION  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION  
12-3-80

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DECLASS

ON

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 25-10667-912

SECRET

Honorable Ma( n Watson

NOTE:

Letter classified "Secret" as it contains information from a confidential source, the unauthorized disclosure of which could seriously hamper the national defense interests of the Nation.

See cover memorandum captioned "Nation of Islam, Internal Security - NOI, Martin Luther King, Jr., Security Matter - Communist," from F. J. Baumgardner to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 2/16/65, prepared by TPR:kao:tef.

SECRET

-2-

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

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U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 1 1965

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI CHICAGO

11:10 PM CST URGENT 2-28-65 DHM

TO DIRECTOR (100-106670) AND ATLANTA (100-5536)  
FROM CHICAGO (100-35356)

MARTIN LUTHER KING; SM DASH C OO: ATLANTA.

RE CHICAGO TELETYPE TWO TWENTY SEVEN, SIXTYFIVE.

KING DEPARTED CHICAGO, VIA DELTA AIRLINES FLIGHT NUMBER  
NINETY THREE WITH REV. B.S. LEE TO ARRIVE ATLANTA TWELVE THIRTY  
TWO A.M. THREE ONE SIXTYFIVE.

ABOVE SUBMITTED FOR INFORMATION.

END

WAHFL

FBI WASH DC

AT.. TDS

FBI ATLANTA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

REC-9

11-14-79

UNCLASSIFIED

7803 RSP/OP

801RB

70 MAR 8

1965

100-106670-910  
10 MAR 1 1965

SAC, Newark (100-47520)

3/2/65

Director, FBI (100-106670)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner  
(Field Supervision)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SECURITY MATTER - C

ReNKairtel 2/26/65, copies to Atlanta and New York, which enclosed a letterhead memorandum (LHM) of same date concerning the sponsorship of the "Martin Luther King Radio Show" by Pharmaco, Incorporated, of Kenilworth, New Jersey. U

Newark is instructed to resubmit the LHM based upon the following observations: U

[REDACTED] is characterized in the LHM as a source "who is in a position to furnish reliable information." It would appear that this source of your office has furnished reliable information in the past and should be so characterized. U

The LHM contained the identities of numerous officers and members of the Board of Directors of Pharmaco, Incorporated. Inasmuch as your office files failed to contain any subversive information concerning these individuals, no purpose is served in listing them along with the biographical data of each as was done. The LHM should exclude all the information starting with the first complete paragraph of page two. U

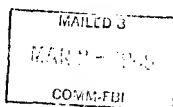
- 1 - Atlanta (100-5586)  
1 - New York (100-136585)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF [REDACTED]  
DATE 1-25-81 JH:SS

12-9-80  
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/ed  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 3-2-85  
6076

67(c) [REDACTED]

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



REC-3 100-106670-909

13 MAR 2 1965

64 MAR 2 1965

TELETYPE UNIT

CONFIDENTIAL

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 908 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 907 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.



Director, FBI (100-438794)

2/25/65

SAC, Miami (157-489) (P)

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE  
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP  
CONFERENCE  
IS - C

OO: Atlanta

ReBulet to Springfield 2/4/65, requesting all  
offices to advise re the SCLC Summer Project. )

Informants and sources have reported no additional  
data regarding the SCLC Summer Project in Florida. )

[REDACTED]

b(2)

b7(D)

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - Atlanta (100-5718) (Info)(RM)
- 2 - Miami
- (1 - 100-15079) (KING)
- RLO/jls
- (5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2/17/99 BY SP-2178

100-15079-20  
NOT RECORDED  
191 MAR 1 1965

7 MAR 4 1965

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 906 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7(D) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); \_\_\_\_\_ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-106670-905

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X  
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
 X FOR THIS PAGE X  
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 904 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 903 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

CONFIDENTIAL

FBI

Date: 2/24/65

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL  
(Priority)

SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)  
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)  
SUBJECT: CIRM  
IS-C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF 100-153735  
DATE 8/20/79

Enclosed are six copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above; two copies are furnished the Atlanta Office; one copy is furnished the Mobile and Los Angeles Offices for their information.

The source of the information in the letterhead memorandum was [REDACTED] a source close to CLARENCE JONES.

b(2) b(7)(D)

- 4-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 6) (RM)
- (1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.)
- 2-Atlanta (100-6670) (CIRM) (Info) (Encl. 2) (RM)
- (1-100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.)
- 1-Los Angeles (Info) (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1-Mobile (Info) (Encl. 1) (RM)
- 1-New York (100-46729) (RAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
- 1-New York (100-73250) (CLARENCE JONES) (42)
- 1-New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)
- 1-New York (100-111604) (HARRY BELAFONTE)
- 1-New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (46)
- 1-New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (42)
- 1-New York (100-149194) (SCLC) (42)
- 1-New York (100-153735) (42)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF 100-153735  
DATE 8/20/79

Classification  
2042-100-153735

EXTENDED BY  
REASON FOR EXTENSION

FCIM, II, 1-4.2

DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION

2

2-24-85

JMK:rmv

(17)

RECORDED

EXEMPT COPY

66 MAR 10 1965

NOT RECORDED  
150 MAR 4 1965

Classified by 6062/2  
Exempt from automatic downgrading and  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
100-153735

ORIGINAL FILED IN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-153735

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] c

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b(1)

c The NYO will afford coverage of LEVISON and <sup>or</sup> KING when KING comes to town next week. (e)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
 File No.

Bu 100-442529

New York, New York  
 February 24, 1965

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
 AND FIELD OFFICES  
 ADVISED BY SLIP(S)

*Classification*  
*2-28-74*

Re: Communist Influence in  
 Racial Matters  
 Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 20, 1965, that Clarence Jones and Stanley Levison were in contact on that date. Jones related the details of a conversation he recently had with Chauncey Eskridge (Attorney and Counsel for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, (SCLC) in Chicago, Illinois) about Martin Luther King (President of the SCLC) and his relationship with Harry Wachtel. King, according to Eskridge, had caused great concern among many people in the SCLC because of his "over dependence" on Wachtel. Eskridge said he had talked to King about the matter and was told by King that four or five months ago it was very difficult to reach Jones, therefore, Jones recommended Wachtel and he (King) had made a practice of calling him ever since. Wachtel, according to King, had become "quite assertive and had a take-charge attitude."

According to Jones, Eskridge asked him if he would be able to spend more time on King's business since he had asked him (King) to pull back from Wachtel. Jones said he had told Eskridge that he will have more time in the future.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
 AND FIELD OFFICES  
 ADVISED BY SLIP(S)

SECRET

Classified by 6080  
 Exempt from GDS, Category 2  
 Date of Declassification Indefinite

17-940  
 REASON FOR  
 FCIM, II,  
 DATE OF REVIEW  
 DECLASSIFICATION

6076

*12/6/00*  
*12/6/97*

ENCLOSURE

100-106670-  
 ENCLOSURE



~~SECRET~~

Re Communist Influence in  
Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

Levison said that Wachtel found it very difficult to work with other people and said "that years ago when I had the kind of relationship with King that Wachtel does now, Chauncey Eskridge was a very good friend of mine and there was never any question of Negro-white differences." (X) (u)

Levison said the problem was due to the fact that Wachtel never consulted anyone except Bayard Rustin (Organizer of the March on Washington) and said "this was the consensus, and that he (Jones) had never done that or tried to grab headlines or take charge." Levison said that probably the last straw was that Wachtel's name appeared in all the papers even though he was only the appointment manager and nothing more. (X) (u)

With regard to Wachtel being an appointment manager, it is believed that Levison was alluding to an article in "The New York Times", February 7, 1965, which mentioned that Harry Wachtel, a lawyer for King, requested an appointment for King to meet President Johnson regarding the civil rights drive in Selma, Alabama. (X) (u)

Jones said he might talk to Wachtel after talking to King. Levison advised him not to do so but instead, let him be the one to talk to Wachtel after talking to King. Levison remarked that he was happy with the prompt response to recommendations to pull back from Wachtel. He said he was happy that King accepted Eskridge's recommendations so readily, and that he thought that Eskridge always had "appeared ethically much nicer than me." (X) (u)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in  
Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

The same confidential source advised on February 21, 1965, that Martin Luther King, Jr. and Clarence Jones were in contact on that date. King said he was leaving on Wednesday (February 24, 1965) for Los Angeles, California, where he would attend a fund raising affair, and would be staying at the Statler Hilton Hotel until Saturday (February 27, 1965). ☒

Jones advised that he had recently spoken to Harry Belafonte with regard to the strained relationship between the SCLC and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). According to Jones, Belafonte was very responsive to King's wishes, but said Belafonte felt that King should call him personally. King agreed to call him that date. ☒

On February 14, 1965, the same confidential source advised that King and Jones were in discussion on that date about "animosity" which exists in Alabama against the SCLC. In an effort to soothe the "animosity" of SNCC, King suggested that Jones contact Harry Belafonte and request that he solicit SNCC's cooperation. ☒

King, in discussing a meeting with Belafonte, said he preferred that someone accompany him, prompting Jones to suggest the name of Andy (Andrew Young, Executive Director of the SCLC) and himself. Jones explained that he and SNCC people got along well because they knew of his close relationship with Belafonte. ☒

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in  
Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

Among other matters discussed by King and Jones was the matter of Harry Wachtel. Jones mentioned that Chauncey Eskridge had called to express his concern over the King-Wachtel relationship, commenting that there must be some reason for Eskridge's apprehension. King replied that Wachtel had antagonized a few people, prompting Jones to say that he had suspected such. King said Wachtel was jealous of Jones' relationship with him (King). Jones commented that "they must be very careful about that sort of things because people can knock you over the head with something like that, and they must be checked immediately." King said they must be careful that "no white man looks like he is calling the shots for him." U

King said he would return on Sunday, (February 28, 1965) from his fund raising trip to California. On Monday, according to King, he will return to Alabama; go to Howard University on Tuesday (March 2, 1965) to speak on Charter Day; and on Wednesday, he will be in New York to speak. U

Jones told King that he would like to meet with King and "our friend" while he is in New York. He said he wanted to discuss the "long standing problems that they have in New York." U


In terminating their contact, Jones informed King that Leon Berney (phonetic) a white business man who handled financial matters for Pierre Salinger during his unsuccessful campaign for the Senate, would appreciate a call from King when he arrived in California. U

~~SECRET~~

SEC

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel  
to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights,  
15 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. L



The Labor Youth League has been designated  
pursuant to Executive Order 10450. L

-5-

SEC

~~SECRET~~

Re Communist Influence in  
Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C



It is noted that in the past, it has been determined that when King and Jones refer to "our friend" and "our man," they are referring to Stanley Levison. U

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in  
Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice  
President of the Gandhi Society for Human  
Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York,  
New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock  
Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, New York. U

[REDACTED]

b(1)

A characterization of the National Lawyers  
Guild is attached hereto. U

[REDACTED]

b(1)

C

[REDACTED]

b(1)

C

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human  
Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an  
adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership  
Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther  
King, Jr., is the president, and serves to  
raise funds for the SCLC. U

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence in  
Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

1.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild: U

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.  
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, U March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'  
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.) U
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'  
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)" U

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Re Communist Influence in  
Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states. U

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 166th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-14, 1957. U

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958. U

[REDACTED] U

b(1)

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates. U


~~SECRET~~



~~SECRET~~

Re Communist Influence in  
Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. ~~(u)~~

 ~~(u)~~ b(1)  
"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964. U

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Re Communist Influence in  
Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

[REDACTED]

b(1)

The WCL has been designated pursuant to  
Executive Order 10450. u

~~SECRET~~

REC-16

100-106670-902

February 26, 1965

EX - 109

[REDACTED]

Manchester, Missouri

Dear [REDACTED]

b7(c)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

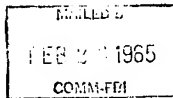
FEB 26 4 36 PM '65  
REC'D - READING ROOM  
FBI

I received your letter of February 19th, with enclosures, and I want to thank you for your generous remarks concerning my administration of the FBI. It is hoped our future endeavors will continue to merit your support and approval.

With respect to your inquiry, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. Further, it is contrary to my policy to comment on material not prepared by me or personnel of this Bureau. Therefore, I trust you will understand why I am not in a position to comment along the lines you have suggested.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to bring this matter to our attention, and I am enclosing literature which I hope will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,



Enclosures (4)

U. S. News and World Report, 12-7-64  
U. S. News and World Report, 12-21-64  
Our Heritage of Greatness  
LEB Intro, 2-65

DTP:lsg  
(3)

(See NOTE next page)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-22-99 BY SP4/MLL

6076

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

56 MAR 2 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[REDACTED]

b 7(c)

NOTE: [REDACTED] was written 9-25-64 concerning the John Birch Society. Telephone directory indicates one [REDACTED] at the address to which outgoing in September was directed to [REDACTED]. The writing on the envelope forwarded by [REDACTED] is apparently in [REDACTED] handwriting, while the signature on the letter is apparently that of [REDACTED]. Since the first person was used, the letter is being directed to [REDACTED] and no reference is being made to [REDACTED] in this instance.

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

February 19, 1965

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Bishop  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

*Marquette, Missouri*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-9-80 BY SP4JMN/ur  
6576

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I'm enclosing two pamphlets, I would like to know if the story they carry is true.

If they are true dose our President, Mr. Johnson, know about this?

If Mr. Johnson knows about this why isn't something done to stop this man (Martin Luther King) from misleading innocent Americans by this constant gnawing at the very foundation of our republic.

I've read Manning's book, who was a communist and later defected to our side. He tells the story of how the communist have planned to use the colored race to divide our country thur this rioting and revolution maneuvers.

Isn't the greatest country on earth worth saving? Don't we have enough patrcits in our government to rise up and do something before it's too late?

REC-16 100-106670-92

Mr. Hoover I would appreciate a sincere answer from you on these questions, for I know you are constantly and faithfully fighting all evil that threaten our great nation.

EX-109

affectionately yours

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

Manchester, Missouri

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED  
INDEXED

# ST. AUGUSTINE

Rape Of The Ancient City

*by*

A. G. Heinsolm, Jr.

100-106270-80

### ABOUT THIS ARTICLE

These reprints of ST. AUGUSTINE: RAPE OF THE ANCIENT CITY, by A. G. Heinsohn, Jr., will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States, at the following prices:

In Quantities of	10-99	10¢ each
In Quantities of	100-999	8¢ each
In Quantities of	1,000 or more	7¢ each

This article first appeared in the October, 1964 issue of AMERICAN OPINION, an informal monthly review edited by Robert Welch. The subscription rate to the magazine is ten dollars per year, to any address in the United States; twelve dollars to other countries. For either reprints or subscriptions address:

AMERICAN OPINION, Belmont, Massachusetts 02178

# ST. AUGUSTINE

## Rape Of The Ancient City

A. G. Heinsohn, Jr. is President of Cherokee Textile Mills. A scholar and practical economist, he is author of *One Man's Fight For Freedom and Anthology of Conservative Writing* (a collection of many of the finest Americanist essays and articles of the past two decades). The following is a result of days of careful inquiry and interviews in St. Augustine.



■ FOUR HUNDRED YEARS ago next September, St. Augustine, the oldest city in America, was founded on the east coast of Florida by Spanish explorers. Time has only beautified this ancient city of eighteen thousand citizens. St. Augustine, with its forty-five miles of wide, sandy beaches and its fascinating store of Spanish antiquity, has long been a vacation playground and a mecca for history-conscious tourists.

Since the founding of the city, white and Negro families have lived side by side in peace and happiness. They live that way today, within one block of the City Hall and in most other parts of the city. For seventy-five years, the Negro citizens have voted in city elections, and civic participation by St. Augustine's four thousand Negroes has been constantly encouraged by such organizations as the local Junior Chamber of Commerce—which has even operated voter-registration campaigns among Negro citizens. Always a leader in municipal responsibility, St. Augustine was

one of the first Southern cities to employ Negroes on its police force. This was done thirty years ago, and the integrated St. Augustine Police Department has been used as a model for other Southern cities. It might also be noted that the St. Johns County Sheriff's Department—the county force also responsible for the city of St. Augustine—has been integrated now for many years.

There are no segregation ordinances on the city's books, and, as a result, no public facilities are segregated. The public schools were integrated in the Fall of 1963 without a court order. On the ocean, separate public beaches were used; but not by compulsion of law, by habit and by preference. (Most Negroes used Butler's Beach. In fact, the main section of that beach was donated to the State especially for Negroes by Frank Butler, a leading Negro citizen.)

### I

SOME THREE YEARS ago, a Negro dentist named Dr. R. B. Hayling arrived in this quaint, peaceful community. He came to take over the practice of the late Dr. Rudolph N. Gordon, a highly respected Negro dentist with many more white patients than colored. Then, shortly after his arrival, Hayling surfaced as an extreme and violent racist—demanding racial coordination by the force of government. He soon became the leader of the local NAACP group.

In June of 1963, the Mayor of St. Augustine, Dr. Joseph Shelly, was forced to return from his vacation because Hayling, the dentist, claimed that



he could no longer restrain his NAACP followers from acts of violence unless the city complied with certain demands. Upon his return, Mayor Shelly was compelled to reject Hayling's incredible demands for desegregation on the simple grounds that *no public facilities were segregated*, and because—as everyone knows—he had no such authority over privately-owned restaurants and motels. For these same reasons, the Mayor also refused to appoint a “bi-racial committee,” a propaganda



Chief of Police Virgil Stuart.

scheme proposed by the militant dentist.

Mr. Hayling's followers then began to engage in sit-in and lie-in demonstrations on private property, in open violation of local and state laws—the sort of simple trespass laws which have been a part of most state and local codes for centuries. The local police were thus forced to arrest and remove the law-breakers. Not a single Negro was injured. The failure of these demonstrations to produce violence now seemed to provoke the need for more drastic

action by Dr. Hayling. An UPI dispatch of June 19, 1962 quotes Hayling as threatening criminal violence:

*I and others of the NAACP have armed ourselves, and we will shoot first and ask questions later.*

On November 15, 1963, Hayling was severely reprimanded by Judge William McRae in the Federal Court at Jacksonville, Florida, where he sought an injunction against the city. In denying the injunction, the Federal Judge told Hayling:

*The court is of the opinion that the plaintiff did not come into court with clean hands. Their leadership and particularly Robert B. Hayling have displayed a lack of restraint, common sense and good judgment, and an irresponsibility which have done a disservice to the advancement of the best interests of all the plaintiffs and others in St. Augustine who are similarly situated. Problems which might well have been solved by intelligent action have been handled with deliberate provocation and apparent intent to incite disorder and confusion. [Emphasis ours.]*

At this point, the local NAACP was forced to disavow Hayling.

The little city now settled down to prepare itself for the anticipated flow of tourists upon whom they depend for a living. In the meantime, Hayling, after being dropped by the NAACP, became the local leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the front organization of the notorious Martin Luther King. As such, he invited [March 11, 1964] the Massachusetts Chapter of the SCLC to send agitators to St. Augustine during the college spring vacation.

Just before the spring vacation began, a shocked local boy, attending school in

Connecticut, warned St. Augustine's Mayor Shelly of the planned invasion. He also sent the Mayor copies of leaflets that had been distributed to students and clergymen throughout the New England area by the Student Christian Movement and the SCLC; the leaflets called for demonstrations in St. Augustine on March twenty-first to twenty-eight and/or March twenty-ninth to April fourth. Trouble was on its way.

## II

DR. HAROLD S. NORRIS, a prominent surgeon and a highly respected citizen of St. Augustine gives this eyewitness account of the invasion that followed:

"St. Augustine has been targeted for demonstrations since last summer. There were sporadic attempts to integrate restaurants and motels. This was done in some of the chain firms such as at the Holiday Inn, Howard Johnson's, and Woolworth's. By Easter, a special task force invaded St. Augustine, highlighted by the activities of the Peabodys of Massachusetts. The last week of May saw the real invasion under the command of Martin Luther King and his lieutenants. In spite of King's efforts, *at no time*, I repeat, *at no time* did the peace of St. Augustine become threatened. At no time did the local police and Sheriff lose control. Law and order were maintained completely. The city further strengthened the hand of its law-enforcement officers by declaring a ban on demonstrations after eight-thirty at night. It was at this point that the Federal Judiciary, in the form of the Federal Court in Jacksonville [under Judge Simpson], turned the demonstrators loose by interdicting the right of the city to impose and enforce the ban—an unbelievable precedent. Concurrently with this, the Governor of the State of Florida intervened directly in the internal administration

of law enforcement in our community.

"Now it is important to understand that prior to this the Governor had cooperated with the City of St. Augustine by sending in as an auxiliary force a small number of state troopers. Because of the invasion of outsiders of unknown accountability, the citizens of our community, the city officials, the Chief of Police, and Sheriff, appreciated the relief and aid which those troopers provided and were very glad to see them here. But, on June fifteenth, a change



King said, "St. Augustine will be on its knees."

occurred. The Governor suddenly invoked a special emergency police power that had been voted by a special session of the Florida Legislature in 1956. He announced to the Press that he was taking personal command of law enforcement in 'strife-torn' St. Augustine. This was strange because *there was no strife in St. Augustine*.

"As a member of the staff of Flagler Hospital, I can vouch that we had very few injuries resulting from the demonstrations brought to the hospital, and the injured that were brought were of a



Officers from the special state force beat this St. Augustine teen-ager about the head with night sticks.

minor consequence usually treatable with a Band-Aid. The action of the Governor was simply not justified by the actual situation in St. Augustine."

This unusual and curious act by Governor Farris Bryant rendered the powers of the local Sheriff and Chief of Police impotent. They were left to handle petty larceny and the usual misdemeanors that plague any community—but they were now powerless to prevent an outbreak of violence which might result from the presence or activity of "Reverend" King's racist agitators. St. Augustine was firmly in the hands of the Governor's special police force, and the arbitrary actions of that force were shocking. We again quote Dr. Norris:

"From being a friendly force, the state troopers were transformed almost overnight into a hostile army. There were incidents of citizens being stopped in the course of their normal movement and searched, the most pedestrian articles were often seized, and all this was done without warrant or reason.

One of the first individuals treated in this fashion was a prominent physician, Dr. Raymond S. Cafaro. He'd been on a house call and was returning down one of our main streets when he was stopped by a trooper and told that the area was blocked and he had to go another direction. The doctor demurred and agreed to turn around and retrace his steps. As he started off, the state trooper commanded him to halt, and, when he rolled to a stop, he was ordered to identify himself. Even though Dr. Cafaro did this properly, he was forced to get out of his automobile, place his hands on the roof top of the car, spread his legs and be ignominiously searched in front of local citizens, many of whom knew and respected him and who vigorously protested to the state trooper. They were told to shut up, or they would be put in jail. The state trooper then forced the doctor against a stone wall, leaving the car in the middle of the road, and called a patrol wagon to take him to jail. Fortunately a local policeman happened to

arrive on the spot and secured the doctor's release.

"Another incident occurred to the wife of one of our other physicians. She was kindly delivering some medicine to a friend. It was about eleven o'clock at night when she was stopped very much in the same fashion. Because she did not halt fast enough for the officer, she was hauled out of the automobile and carried off to jail. Her husband had to get out of bed and go to the jail to secure her release. He was compelled to post a twenty-five dollar bond. This is in contrast to the treatment accorded Martin Luther King, who was proved to have employed, in his agitation, parolées of a minor age from a detention school. He was charged with the crime of "contributing to the delinquency of a minor," but King was treated differently; he was released without bail on his own cognizance.

"Another incident occurred in which a man appeared at the Sheriff's office with a receipt to reclaim his son's toy popgun, one of those cork air-guns that children use. He presented himself to the Sheriff and asked where he had to go to recover this deadly [sic!] weapon which the Governor's officers had seized from his car the night before.

"A very revealing incident was the arrest by a state trooper of a local policeman of fifteen-years honorable service. He was in civilian clothes at the time, but identified himself to the trooper. Our police officer was charged with carrying a concealed weapon which, in actuality, was a fifteen-inch piece of waterpipe. He was carrying the pipe, as evidence, openly in his hand to the police station to be checked for fingerprints. On arrival at the county jail, a Deputy Sheriff again identified this man as a local police officer. Nonetheless, the state trooper still preferred charges and our officer was jailed. Obviously, the Judge threw this case out of court.



Mrs. Peabody and dentist Hayling.

"As these incidents were multiplied many times over, local citizens were horrified to realize that the state troopers who at first had been allies and friends were now their jailers, and had, in effect, isolated and exposed their integrated, model community to the nightmare of what can only be called a *police state*. Citizens quickly realized that there was no difference between what was happening under the state troopers and what would have happened if an occupying federal army had been sent in. The treatment, in no way, could have been worse.

"The commandant of the state troopers, meeting with doctors in our community in an endeavor to set up a precautionary First Aid Station, made the comment that his orders were to protect the Negroes in *whatever demonstrations they might wish to make*. It was obvious that this was exactly what the state troopers were doing; protecting imported agitators—under our Governor's orders—as they set about violating the peace and private property of our

citizens. The state troopers stood by while the demonstrators invaded the private swimming pool of a motor court. They even led midnight marches through residential sections, turning flashlights upon the first and second-story windows of houses where families were sleeping. They permitted the demonstrators to bellow songs and shout, and allowed them, as well as news photographers, to trample private lawns, destroying shrubbery and flowers. The special state troopers ceased to be regarded as friends and some restaurants even refused to serve them. During this time, our Chief of Police and Sheriff were forced to withhold their forces. The commandant of the state troops made no attempt to coordinate and cooperate with them in any way, and the city officials and the city law-enforcement agencies were completely by-passed."

From many eyewitnesses come statements praising the Sheriff and the Chief of Police who on one occasion were even forced to brush aside the confused



Mayor Shelly refused to bend to the racists.

state troopers in order to avert certain violence; they turned demonstrators from a planned line of march which would have taken them right into a meeting of angry white citizens gathered in the Plaza. At least seven eyewitnesses to whom we spoke felt that the special state police force was saved from a serious situation only by the quick and intelligent action of the local enforcement officers who knew and understood the local situation.

Remember that, in creating this special state police force, Governor Bryant conferred upon it the power to make arrests for violation of any regulation that he might promulgate. This, in effect, turned St. Augustine into a police state under martial law. During the period, it was primarily white local citizens who were seized and searched for so-called deadly weapons by the Governor's special police force. There was an obvious effort made to avoid searching Negroes and agitators. The few times that the Sheriff was able to have even a few of the demonstrators searched, law officers collected numerous pistols, knives, and ice picks. When the Sheriff tried a general search of demonstrators before a mass march, the special police force refused to allow it.

### III

NOW THAT THE race agitators have departed, law-abiding citizens of this ancient city have paused to reflect; many questions come to their minds.

One has to do with Hayling, the dentist. His dental practice is almost nonexistent. His dental office is now a near headquarters for outside agitators, and he is still authorizing bills in the name of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The source of the funds that sustain him and support his activities is a mystery.

The provocative and willfully unlawful acts of the publicity-seeking Mrs. Malcolm E. Peabody, mother of the



Special state forces waded into the ocean to attack St. Augustinians with clubs.

Governor of Massachusetts, are regarded by most St. Augustinians as those of a misguided "do-gooder" in her dotage; acts to be expected from the brain-washed wife of a retired Episcopal Bishop tainted with a strange public record of some thirteen Communist Front affiliations. No such compassion is felt, however, for her son, the Reverend George Peabody, whose display of straight-from-the-bottle vodka drinking—while in clerical garb—engendered no great wave of respect. The same might be said of his later performance described in these words by L. O. Davis Jr., Sheriff of St. Johns County:

*While Mrs. Peabody was recently confined in the St. Johns County Jail, a man dressed in the garb of a priest or minister came to the jail and stated that he wanted to visit his mother, and that he was her son, Reverend Peabody.*

*I told him that she was retired and that I did not allow visits from persons who were heavily under the*

*influence of intoxicants and refused to allow him to visit her. I told him that if he did not leave that I would prefer charges against him. He called a taxicab and left.*

The citizens of St. Augustine think they understand—if they cannot respect—the Peabodys; but they cannot understand why they were invaded by a Press corps many times larger than the one that came to report the visit to their city by Vice President Lyndon Johnson last March 11, 1963. If reporting the truth is still considered a proper journalistic function, then, they ask, why didn't the Press check the inflammatory and false statements contained in the releases of King's fronts before moving an army of cameramen and reporters into their city? Why were cameramen and reporters always stationed, in advance, at the trouble spots? [Their presence was even used as an indicator by law officers who thus knew where the agitators planned to perform next.] Why were the agents of the





Doctor Hardgrove Norris, an eyewitness.

Press so openly in favor of the provocateurs and so violently against the citizens of their peaceful little town? The questions go on and on.

Another puzzle to them is the complete reversal of position taken by certain public officials. Why, they prudently inquire, should a Federal Judge deny an injunction against the city (and in doing so actually brand Mrs. Malcolm Peabody a trouble-making outsider) and then suddenly reverse himself and supinely grant the same injunction to Martin Luther King—this time publicly humiliating their Mayor, Chief of Police, and Sheriff?

From many eyewitnesses comes the impression that Judge Simpson conducted a court that was demonstrably biased in favor of King's hoodlums. After the lawyers for the city and the lawyers for the agitators had rested their cases, Judge Simpson even took a day and a half to ask leading, often insulting, and highly loaded questions of local law-enforcement officers while fawning upon the racist agents and

their attorneys. "Reverend" King was surely a far greater hero to this Federal Judge than he was to the Negro ministers of St. Augustine, who refused to have anything to do with him. After all, the Negro ministers concluded, St. Augustine is not a segregated community. They were also familiar with King's past associations with the activities and agents of the Communist Party of the United States.

And why, St. Augustinians ask, did their Governor reverse his position from supporting the very efficient local law-enforcement agents to down-grading them and placing over them a special state force with orders to protect the Negroes—and not the total community? What changed his mind? He had numerous agents in St. Augustine who knew how efficiently and peacefully the local law officers were then handling the situation. And, perhaps most important, who convinced the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency over this peaceful American city?

As distant spectators the citizens of St. Augustine—like all of us—saw local law-enforcement officers displaced by federal paratroopers in Little Rock, Arkansas. They also saw local law-enforcement officers displaced with Federal Marshals in Oxford, Mississippi. They have noted the cries of "police brutality" coming from the Communist Press and certain foolish "Liberal" dailies in Northern cities—and against some of the best local police forces in the world. But before their very eyes the citizens of St. Augustine now watched as their own efficient and respected police officers were displaced by a subservient Governor and replaced by a strange special police force. After putting two and two together, they wonder if St. Augustine was not used as a practice run to test the use of special state police forces, instead of the U.S. Army or U.S. Marshals, as an occupying military unit.

#### IV

WHEN THE demonstrations of both the amateur "do gooders" and the professional provocateurs led by Martin Luther King failed to produce riots and violence—when the citizens of St. Augustine, Negro and white, refused to act lawlessly—"Reverend" King found himself in trouble. He had boasted in previous press conferences that he would "have St. Augustine on its knees" in ten days. He was now being severely criticized for his failure by the more militant Negro leaders who have since operated their successful riots in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois, Kansas, and Michigan; they were clamoring for his removal as a leader of the cause. King now needed a face-saving operation very badly. It came in the form of a most unusual telephone call from United States Senator George Smathers. The Senator, stating that he was acting as liaison officer for the President of the United States, urged a business leader of St. Augustine to comply with "Reverend" King's demand to form a bi-racial committee. This would save face for King, as he had now completely lost out on every other demand.

To the credit of local businessmen and the Mayor, the entire community of St. Augustine—black and white—stood firm. They refused to bow the knee to King, to the Governor, the Senator, or even to the White House. They flatly refused to form or to serve on the proposed bi-racial committee, come Hell, hurricane, or the whole Fifth Army.

It was Governor Bryant who now rushed to the rescue of Martin Luther King by announcing that he had formed a bi-racial committee for St. Augustine. When asked by the Press to name the members of the committee, the Governor—always an innovator—offered something new in American politics: "It was a secret committee," he said. The bewildered local citizens are con-



With King gone, St. Augustine is again quiet.

vinced that the same White House pressure that was applied to their Senator was again used on their Governor. There is, under the circumstances, no other explanation.

Finally, armed with a non-existent victory, "Reverend" King could go to Washington to be pictured standing behind President Lyndon Johnson as he signed the newly enacted "Civil Rights Bill."

In their initial state of shock, St. Augustinians were reluctant to believe that the highest office of this land could, or would, be used to bid out a racist agitator like Martin Luther King. It was with dismay and disbelief that they found their Federal Judge, their junior Senator, and their Governor trying to force them to "their knees" instead of fighting to protect them in their Constitutional rights.

#### V

TODAY, the stunned citizens of St. Augustine are beginning to recover from the immediate terror of their ex-



perience. They find themselves, as one native expressed it, "between a rock and a hard place."

If they accede to the continuing demands of one Martin Luther King, they will not only suffer from the loss of local trade, but they know that fewer tourists will wish to visit their beautiful city. On the other hand, if they refuse to obey the public accommodations section of the new "Civil Rights Bill" (proclaimed an un-Constitutional invasion of private property by many authorities, both in and out of Congress), they will be held in contempt of court and deprived of their property.

This pitiful situation is perhaps best expressed by one of the affected restaurant owners who says:

*This thing is more than just civil rights . . . if this law stands, Congress can pass any law it wants to, and that means a powerful centralized government with complete control over our lives and savings. I had to leave high school to earn my living, but under the American free enterprise system, I got what I've always dreamed of owning; my own business. I've fought and worked hard for what I've got. Now that it's almost mine and almost paid for, my government comes along and threatens to destroy me, instead of protecting me, just to please outside, trouble-making agitators.*

The responsible citizens of St. Augustine have shown that they deplore violence and do not intend to use it. Naturally, they will resist laws that deprive them of their personal freedom and de-

stroy them financially—but they continue to see corrective action at the polls as the proper approach.

Their first concern, of course, is to correct the absolutely false and dishonest reporting that has cut their normal tourist trade in half. St. Augustine, today, is as safe a place for tourists, if not safer, than any other city in America. It is certainly far safer than our nation's capital where women fear to walk the streets alone at night, or even New York City, the site of the World's Fair. This fact is clearly realized by today's tourists who are delighted to find beauty and peace in this ancient town—instead of the ugly violence so falsely pictured by the hatchet men of the "Liberal" Press.

The second concern of St. Augustineans is to take corrective, legal action to undo the injustice which they feel has been imposed upon peaceful citizens of all races by the patently un-Constitutional features of the new "Civil Rights" law. Proper, peaceful action at the polls is again the approach they propose to take.

To this city, which so recently learned the meaning of the phrase "police state," Election Day, 1964 means more than it may seem to mean elsewhere in this great land. Citizens of this ancient and lovely city on the sea have already learned what "Liberalism" has in store for all Americans unless, as a nation, we once again honor our commitment to our God, to our founding fathers, and to the Constitution of the United States. In the meantime, they have entrusted us to remind you that *if it can happen in St. Augustine, your town could be next.* ■ ■

### CRACKER BARREL

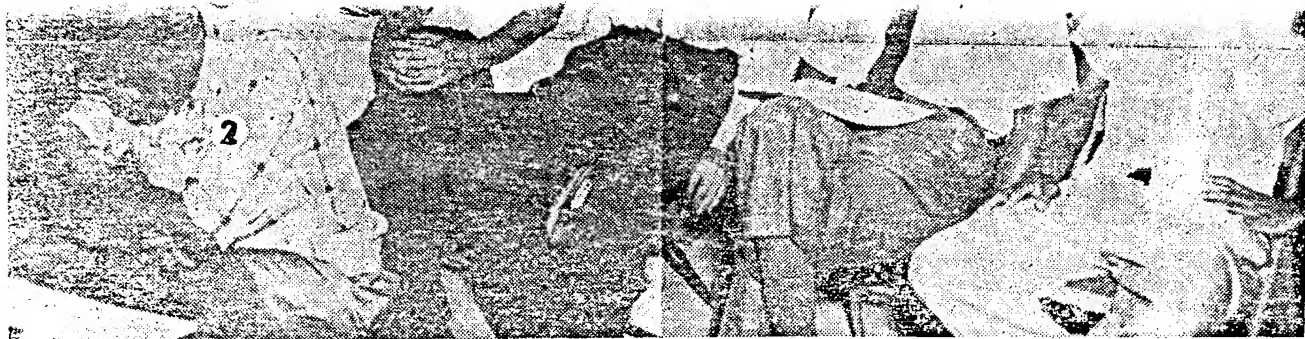
■ EAGLE ROCK—The Government's war on crime isn't everywhere victorious. According to "U.S. News and World Report," the Washington home of Chief Justice Earl Warren was broken into by a burglar on July fifth.

■ EAGLE ROCK — If I had to lose my life in a foreign war, I'd rather die as a U.S. soldier than as an "advisor."

1964 Dwight Clear Associates

— JACK MOFFITT

AMERICAN OPINION



The above picture was made by an employee of the State of Georgia, at the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tennessee, during the Labor Day week-end of 1957. The photographer was sent to the Highlander Folk School by the Georgia Commission on Education. The Highlander Folk School was abolished by an Act of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee at a later date because it was charged with being a subversive organization.

Those numbered in the picture are:

1. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
2. ABNER W. BERRY, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.
3. LUBREY WILLIAMS, President of the Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc., a fellow-traveling organization, and,
4. MYLES HORTON, director of the Highlander Folk School for Communist Training, Monteagle, Tennessee.

Karl Prussion, a former F.B.I. counterspy, has this to say about Martin Luther King, Jr.:

"... I further do solemnly swear and attest that. . . one Rev. Martin Luther King was always set forth as the individual to whom Communists should look and rally around in the Communist struggle on the many racial issues.

"... I hereby also state that Martin Luther King has either been a member of, or wittingly has accepted support from Communist fronts, individuals, and/or organizations which give aid to or espouse Communist causes, numbering over 60."

Martin Luther King, Jr., promises us more and greater violent demonstrations during the coming summer and he says that they are coming whether the "evil rights" bill is passed by the Congress or not. It is only through violence and strife that Martin Luther King can gather from the suckers of the Nation around a million dollars a year to finance his activities.

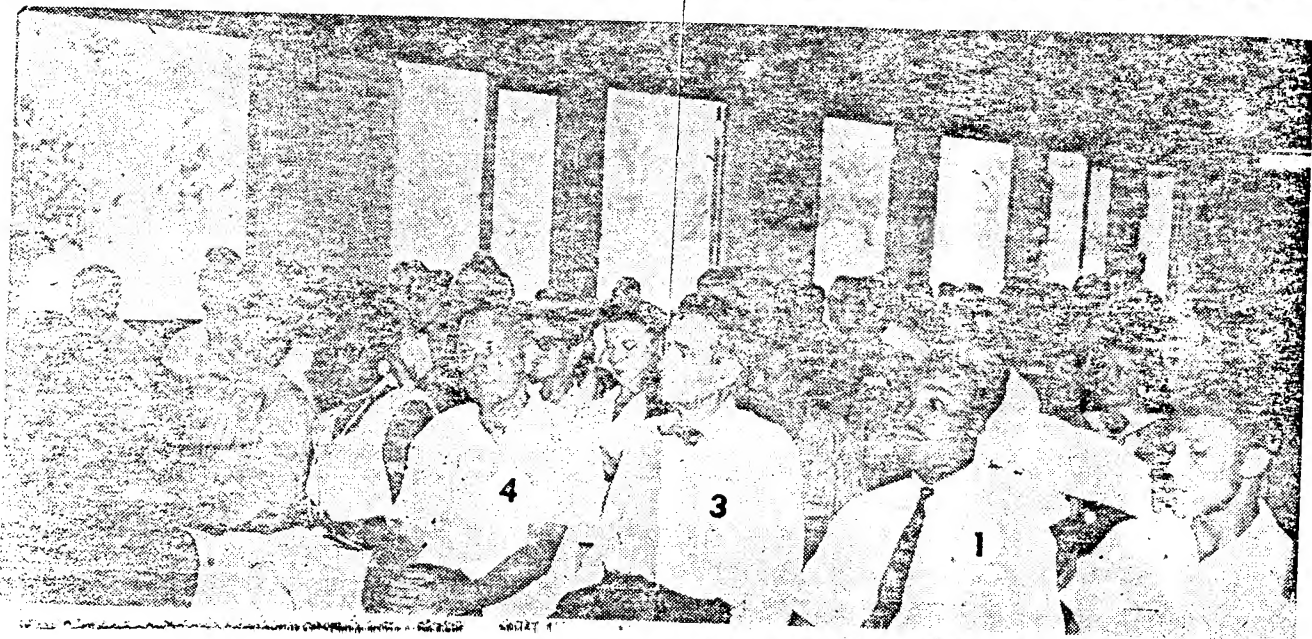
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199 Southern Finance Building  
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THE AUGUSTA COURIER, APRIL 13, 1963

# MARTIN LUTHER KING... AT COMMUNIST TRAINING SCHOOL



BYRON S. LAMSON,  
LOUISE TENNEY, O.

Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

Winona Lake, Ind.

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DATE 12-9-80 BY SP4 RMD

6076

February 18, 1955

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

From time to time we have made favorable comment upon  
Martin Luther King and his non-violent, middle-of-the-  
road tactics in a crusade for first-class citizenship  
for all negroes.

We are deluged with what seems to be "hate literature"  
charging him with being a Communist, etc.

We would be very happy if you could give us a factual  
statement regarding Martin Luther King. We want to be  
in the clear in reporting his activities.

Thanking you for your assistance in these matters, I am,

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

[REDACTED]

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3-ENCLOSURE

60 MAR 1955

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172-28-65

[Handwritten signature]

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

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RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

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RE: BERNARD S. LEE VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

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*/ 100-106670-899*

RE:       BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
          (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

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February 24, 1965

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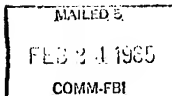
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FBI  
FEB 24 4 31 PM '65

Your letter of February 21st has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why I cannot comment concerning the questions you asked.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



NOTE: Bufiles fail to contain any information positively identifiable with correspondent; however, one [REDACTED] b7(c) of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was associated with communist front organizations in the 1940's.

WAM:cjg  
(3)

69 MAR 3 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b7c

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

February 21, 1965

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

After completing a talk Friday night (2/19) before a local group on Brotherhood Week, a member of the audience asked me whether I thought the NAACP was a communist organization. I replied that I did not.

He then asked whether I thought Martin Luther King is a communist. When I again replied in the negative, he said, "J. Edgar Hoover says he is; or don't you think he knows what he's talking about?" I was unaware of any such statement by you and declined to be drawn into further discussion with him. (It turned out he was not a member of the organization, but an outsider who apparently came just to heckle.)

To counter any possible repetitions and to be <sup>6</sup>forw<sup>6</sup>arded, I would appreciate your comments as promptly as possible, in reference to both the NAACP and Martin Luther King.

Your cooperation will be most helpful.

Gratefully,

[Redacted Signature]

b7(c)

12-9-65 SP4JRM/ld / 6076

EXP. PROC.  
38 FEB 22 1965

REC-13

100-106670-897

[Handwritten signature and initials]

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 896 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

2/25/65

AIRTEL

b7(c)

To: SAC, Los Angeles (100-57229)  
From: Director, FBI (100-106670)  
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM - C

Reurtel 2/24/65, copy to Atlanta by Airmail, which reported on an anonymous telephone call threat concerning subject. U

Submit letterhead memorandum promptly. U

For future guidance, in matters of this type, initial communication should include a statement that a letterhead memorandum follows. U

1 - Atlanta (100-5586)

b7(c)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-9-80 BY SP4 JRM/ul  
6076

REC 30 100-106670-995

FEB 26 1965

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

2/24/65

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Mohr  
1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Casper  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Bland  
1 - Mr. Baumgardner  
[REDACTED]

b7(c)

To: SAC, Atlanta (100-5586)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (100-106670)

*Copy*  
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM - C

Reurairtel 2/18/65, "Martin Luther King, Jr., SM - C," which reported on a 2/18/65 conversation between Coretta King, wife of subject, and Dr. Benjamin Mays of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia. U

*for*  
In order to avoid any allegations being made against the Bureau, particularly as they may possibly emanate from the Atlanta, Georgia, Police Department, you are instructed that all contacts with personnel of the Atlanta Police Department concerning King be on a most discreet and circumspect basis. This instruction should be immediately brought to the attention of all personnel having any dealings with the Atlanta Police Department. U E

[REDACTED] b7(c)

NOTE:

See cover memorandum from F. J. Baumgardner to Mr. W. C. Sullivan dated 2/23/65, captioned "Martin Luther King, Jr., Security Matter - Communist," prepared by [REDACTED] b7(c)

✓ REC-1

100-106670 171

10 FEB 24 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-9-80 BY SP-4 SPB/mar  
6076

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: 2/22/65

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

REGISTERED AIR MAIL

(Priority)

REL 3

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)  
 FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-57229)(P)  
 SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
 SM - C

Re airtel Atlanta, 1/18/65, and rebulet to Atlanta, 2/2/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight (8) copies and for Atlanta two (2) copies of a letterhead memorandum dated 2/19/65, captioned same as this airtel, suitable for dissemination.

[REDACTED] b(1)

[REDACTED]

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified confidential to protect the highly sensitive source above-mentioned.

Los Angeles will continue to follow and report on the activities of KING while he is in the Los Angeles area.

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 8)(RM)
- 2 - Atlanta (100-5586)(Encls. 2)(RM)
- (1 - 100-6670A)
- 2 - Los Angeles

LKD:dms  
 (7)

CC: Wicks

CC: Sullivan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

12 FEB 24 1965

12-9-80 104 SEC.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/lu  
 REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
 FCIM, Part 1-2.4.2  
 DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 2-22-86  
 6076

DATE FORW. 2-22-65  
 HOW FORW. AIRTEL  
 AGENCY: ASL, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.,  
 DEPT. ISD, CRD, RAO



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT

JUSTICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

February 19, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

12-982  
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JMM/ML  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
E.O. 11652, 1-2-64  
DATE OF REVIEW 2-19-85  
DECLASSIFICATION 6075

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b(1)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF  
DATE 1-30-85

The "Los Angeles Times", a Los Angeles daily newspaper, issue of February 18, 1965, on page I-5, set forth an article captioned "Dr. King Day Set By Mayor." This article is quoted as follows:

COPIES TO AGENCIES

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~

EX-100 688  
ON 12/22/82  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassified by SP4 JMM/ML

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

ENCLOSURE



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

"Feb. 25 will be Martin Luther King Day in Los Angeles by proclamation of Mayor Samuel W. Yorty.

"Yorty also asked the city council to appropriate \$1,400 for the purpose of a Los Angeles World Affairs Council luncheon that will be held in Dr. King's honor at the Statler Hilton on that date."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-9-80 BY SP4 JRM/ML

6076

Date: 2/19/65

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (56-2295)

FROM 7/c SAC, MOBILE (56-44) (P)

SUBJECT: REGISTRARS OF VOTERS  
WILCOX COUNTY, ALABAMA  
VOTING DISCRIMINATION  
CR - EL

ReMoAirtel 2/15/65.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are ten (10) copies  
of letterhead memorandum concerning the activities of Dr. MARTIN  
LUTHER KING in Wilcox County, Alabama.

Copies of this letterhead memo are being disseminated  
locally to intelligence agencies and to Departmental Attorney  
at Selma, Ala.

Copies of this letterhead memo are also being furnished  
to Atlanta because of the activity of KING and others connected  
with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in relation  
to the Selma and Wilcox County demonstrations.

Agents who observed the activities of KING on 2/15/65  
were SAs [redacted]  
and [redacted] Agents who observed the activities on  
the night of 2/16/65 were SAs [redacted]

The information as contained in the letterhead memo  
provided Departmental Attorney BRIAN LANDSBERG

C. Wick

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)  
5 - Atlanta (Encls. 5) (RM)  
5 - Mobile (2 - 56-44)  
JRC:Amd (1 - 157-192)  
(13) (1 - 100-1472)  
(1 - 100-1342)

ENCLOSURE

3 MAR 2 1965

100-106670-25  
4 FEB 22 1965



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Mobile, Alabama  
February 19, 1965

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS  
WILCOX COUNTY, ALABAMA  
VOTING DISCRIMINATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-9-80 BY SP4JRM/ML

6076

Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING has been sponsoring Negro voter registration demonstrations in Dallas County, Alabama, during the recent month.

On February 15, 1965, Bureau Agents observed Dr. KING drive from Selma, Alabama, to Camden, Alabama, the county seat of Wilcox County, arriving at approximately 12:45 p.m. KING went directly to a voter registration line formed outside the Wilcox County Courthouse where 86 Negroes were standing in line in front of the voter registrars' office. A number of these were heard telling KING no one had been allowed to register as they lacked a voucher. They had reportedly asked Sheriff P. C. JENKINS to vouch for them, but JENKINS stated he could not as he was a politician. JENKINS stated he was in political life and it would not be legal for him to vouch. KING then asked JENKINS if he could attempt to locate a white citizen to vouch for the Negroes, to which JENKINS stated he could, although KING apparently made no attempt to do this. KING talked to different persons in the voter registration line and made a statement to the press that they needed plaintiffs to file immediate suit eliminating the necessity for a voucher in connection with voter registration.

KING stated mass meetings would soon be held in Gee's Bend and Camden, Alabama. KING at the time was accompanied by his brother, A. D. KING, FRED SHUTTLESWORTH, RICHARD BOONE, ANDREW YOUNG, and BERNARD LEE.

KING left Camden, Alabama, at approximately 1:45 p.m., returning to Brown's Chapel A.M.E. Church in Selma, Alabama, at 2:30 p.m.

On February 16, 1965, a Negro mass meeting was observed to be held in Brown's Chapel A.M.E. Church, Selma, beginning at about 7:30 p.m. and ending at 11 p.m. Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING was at Brown's Chapel from about 7:45 p.m. to

100-10670

REGISTRARS OF VOTERS  
WILCOX COUNTY, ALABAMA  
VOTING DISCRIMINATION

9:20 p.m., at which time he left, reportedly en route to a church service at Gee's Bend near Alberta, Alabama, Wilcox County.

Dr. KING at Gee's Bend spoke at a Negro mass rally on the night of February 16, 1965. The estimated attendance was approximately 500 Negroes. The meeting was held at Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, and KING was principal speaker. He arrived at the church at approximately 10:30 p.m. CST and left at 11:45 p.m. to return to Selma, Alabama. He thereafter went directly to the home of Dr. SULLIVAN JACKSON, 1416 Lapsley Street, to spend the night.

Bureau Agents observed the meeting. No local law enforcement authorities were on the scene as the church is located in a rural area of a sparsely populated section of Wilcox County. Gee's Bend, Alabama, is populated entirely by Negroes. No incidents occurred.

ANDREW YOUNG, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), advised he felt the meeting at this church was a success and interest appears to be high in that area concerning voter registration. He stated Dr. KING encouraged Negroes to "lift up their heads" and "strive for their voter rights." It is hoped, according to YOUNG, that KING has given the necessary "spark" to the drive in Wilcox County to get Negroes registered; however, something must be done to circumvent the "voucher system" as this appears to be the main barrier in Wilcox County to getting Negroes registered. No Negroes are presently registered in Wilcox County, and no white registered voter will "vouch" for the Negroes.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-7-80 BY SP4J2/mid  
6076 DATE: 2-24-65

Mr. DeLoach

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

[REDACTED] visited you (Mr. DeLoach) in your office on 2-23-65.  
He was most friendly and cooperative. b7(c)

In connection with a sermon that he delivered at [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] in which he took the Director's side  
against Martin Luther King and called for King to apologize to Mr. Hoover, he  
showed you numerous letters which he had received which expressed support  
for the Director and were against King. He stated that this was certainly an b7(c)  
indication of the very fine support that Mr. Hoover enjoys and that he was  
pleased to note such response.

[REDACTED] talked with you for approximately an hour and b7(c)  
reemphasized his sincere admiration and respect for the Director and his  
interest in the FBI.

It is to be noted that the Director, by letter of 1-4-65, wrote  
[REDACTED] thanking him for his expressions of support in his sermon. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] It is noted that [REDACTED] met the  
Director on 11-23-64 at which time Mr. Hoover discussed the duties of the  
FBI in the field of civil rights. By letter of 11-30-64, over your signature, b7(c)  
a summary of FBI accomplishments in the civil rights field was furnished  
[REDACTED]

## RECOMMENDATION:

That attached letter be sent [REDACTED] thanking him for b7(c)  
bringing to your attention the letters which reflected a favorable response to  
his sermon of 1-3-65.

Enclosure sent 2-24-65

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure 1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure

24 MAR 2 1965

ELR:jol  
(5)

08 V

JPW

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 24 1965

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI MOBILE

1138 PM CST URGENT

2/23/65

VFP

TO DIRECTOR AND ATLANTA

FROM MOBILE /100-1472/

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SM DASH C.

KING DEPARTED MONTGOMERY, ALA VIA EAL FLIGHT FIVE SEVEN TWO  
AT NINE TWENTY SEVEN PM THIS DATE, RESERVATIONS FOR ATLANTA, GA  
ACCOMPANIED BY BERNARD LEE. U

END

WA CJC

FBI WASH DC

AT AK

FBI ATLANTA

POPP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-9-80 BY SP4 SPM/ma

6076

REC 4

EX-110

100-1

FEB 24 1965

69 MAR 5 1965

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 89/ pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 890 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.



## DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ XXX RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

Tolson ☒  
DeLoach ☒  
Mohr ☒  
Bishop ☒  
Casper ☒  
Callahan ☒  
Conrad ☒  
Felt ☒  
Gale ☒  
Rosen ☒  
Sullivan ☒  
Tavel ☒  
Trotter ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Holmes ☒  
Gandy ☒

B-110

URGENT 2-19-65

TO DIRECTOR AND LOS ANGELES  
FROM ATLANTA 192045

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SM - C.

SOURCE ADVISED FEBRUARY 18, LAST DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING  
PLANS TO ARRIVE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, FEBRUARY 24, NEXT,  
WHERE HE WILL ATTEND LUNCHEON AND MEETING SPONSORED BY WORLD  
AFFAIRS COUNCIL AT THE HOLLYWOOD PALLADIUM. A MR. CHANDLER,  
EDITOR OF THE LOS ANGELES TIMES ALSO WAS DESIROUS OF MEETING  
WITH KING ON THIS OCCASION. U

RECEIVED: 4:37 PM MMC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-9-80 BY SP4JRM/ld  
6076

REC-102

100-106670-38

FEB 24 1965

66 MAR 4 1965

The intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably  
paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET5

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.



Deleted under exemption(s) b(1) with no segregable material available for release to you.



Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.



Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.



Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); \_\_\_\_\_ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

NOT REC 2/17/65 Chicago Airtel pgs 1-5.

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X  
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
 X FOR THIS PAGE X  
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

February 23, 1965

REC-13  
EX-117

[REDACTED]  
Cleveland, Ohio 44111

Dear [REDACTED]

b7(c)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

I have received your letter of February 16th,  
with enclosure, and I appreciate your giving me your observations.  
Thank you for your kind sentiments.

In response to your inquiry, information appearing  
in our files is confidential and available only for official use pursuant  
to regulations of the Department of Justice. Therefore, I trust  
you will understand why I am not in a position to comment along  
the lines you have suggested.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-8-80 BY SP4 JAM/ck  
6076

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

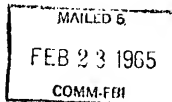
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI  
FEB 23 11 03 AM '65

NOTE: There is no record of correspondent in Bufiles.

KLS/ufp

(3)

The enclosure is a flyer put out by the "Alert Americans  
Association" of a picture of King and others in class  
at the Highlander Folk School (communist).



Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

69 MAR 4 1965 TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

Cleveland 11 - Ohio  
Feb 16 - 1965

J. Edgar. Hoover.

Dear Sir:

I want to thank you a million times for what you have done for our Country. Many, Many disagree with you but your top's to me. Sir, what I want to know is this paper correct.

I work'd many years among the Colored people here in Cleveland Ohio in fact it was 1932.

And never, never, have I saw so much hatered as the last year. since this Martin Luther King came here.

Please tell me this why under the sun has he so much to say in the White House, and so much freedom to do as he pleases. ?

No other Minister was given the right to tell other's what to do, and how to do only in his Church.

I have been a Minister since 1949, Also was a Nurse for over 21 years.

And it's just lately their stepping out to far I think.

We never had woman beat on, up here on the streets as we have now.

Women who work are afraid to go home or on the street's alone any more.

Some thing should be done. to stop this man he is only one person, not the U.S.A. Now not to say any more about my self read the book Who, is Who in Ohio - 1961 [REDACTED] - Moores Book Public Library.

I will look for a answer from you.

Thanking You Kindly

[REDACTED]  
Cleveland 11 - Ohio 44111

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-8-80 BY SP4/SLM/da

b7(c)

Recd a/c 11-1-40

Feb 16 - 1962

J. Edgar Hoover.

Dear Sir:

12580

SH Smith

6076

I want to thank you  
a million times for what  
you have done for our Country.  
Many, Many disagree with  
you but your topic to me.  
Sir, what I want to know  
is this paper correct.

I work many years among  
the Colored people here in  
Cleveland Ohio in fact it was  
'932,

And never, never, have I saw  
so much hatred as the last  
year. (over)

ack. 2/2/62  
K 1/1/62

since this 14<sup>th</sup> Sun Luther King  
came here.

Please tell me this why  
under the sun has he so  
much to say in the White  
House, and so much freedom  
to do as he pleases.?

No other Minister was given  
the right to tell others what  
to do, and how to do only in  
his Church.

I have been a Minister since  
1949, Also was a Nurse for  
over 21 years.

And its just lately their step-  
ing on to far I think.

We never had a woman beaten  
up here on the streets as we  
have now.

Women who work are afraid  
to go home or on the street  
alone any more.

Some thing should be done.  
to stop this man he is only  
one person, not the U.S.A.

Now not to say any more  
about my self read the book  
Who is Who in Ohio - 1961  
Page <sup>b7c</sup> [redacted] Moore Book  
Public Library.

I will look for a answer from  
you.

Thanking You  
Kindly

b7c

[redacted]  
[redacted]  
Cleveland 11 - Ohio 44111

# MARTIN LUTHER KING....AT COMMUNIST TRAINING SCHOOL



The above picture was made by an employee of the State of Georgia, at the Highlander Folk School in Monteagle, Tennessee during the Labor Day week-end of 1957. The photographer was sent to the Highlander Folk School by the Georgia Commission on Education. The Highlander Folk School was abolished by an act of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee at a later date because it was charged with being a subversive organization.

Those numbered in the picture are:

1. Martin Luther King, Jr., of the Montgomery boycott and the Birmingham riots. Karl Prussion, a counterspy for the FBI for twenty-two years, charges that Martin Luther King belongs to sixty Communist-front organizations — more than any Communist in the United States. He is promoted and encouraged by the Kennedys.
2. Abner W. Berry of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.
3. Aubrey Williams, President of the Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc., The Transmission Belt in the South for the Communist Party.
4. Myles Horton, Director of Highlander Folk School for Communist Training, Monteagle, Tennessee.

These "Four Horsemen" of racial agitation have brought tension, disturbance, strife and violence in their advancement of the Communist doctrine of "racial nationalism."

**JOIN THE AUGUSTA COURIER IN THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM**

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*is this true? author can't go*



FBI

Date: 2/18/65

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REASON FOR EXTENSION

FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 Priority  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION... 2/18/80

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM-C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) OF THIS  
DATE 2/22/65

ALL INFORMATION  
HEREIN  
EXCEPT  
OTHER

ReNYteletype, 2/17/65, advising of subject's  
intention to take a few days rest over the weekend of 2/18-21/65,  
and his plan to march on the capital of Alabama, Monday,  
2/22/65. (u)

Enclosed are six copies of a LHM, dated and captioned  
as above; two copies are enclosed for Atlanta; one copy is  
enclosed for Mobile. u

- ④ - Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)  
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
- 2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.) (Encls. 2) (RM)  
(1 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
- 1 - Mobile (Info.) (Encls. 1) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (42)
- 1 - New York (100-149194) (SCLC) (41)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (42)
- 1 - New York (42)

JMK:etm  
(12)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.

DEPT: ISD, CRD, EAO

DATE FORW: 2/23/65

HOW FORW: RLS

BY: S.E.P.C.J.

REC-5

Classification  
100-106670-887

5 FEB 19 1965

CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

SUBV. CONTROL

O-76 2/21/65  
Bureau deleted the  
caption "Communist Inf."  
in serial matter  
from page 4.  
S.E.P.C.J.

58 MAR 3 1965

E. B. WEN

Classified by 6050  
Exempt from GDS Reports  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
2/22/80

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b(2) b7(D)

The source of the information in the LHM was NY  
a source close to BAYARD RUSTIN. U

C  
b(1)

This LHM is classified "Secret" because it contains information from [REDACTED] a source who has furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the NY area and the Communist infiltration thereof; therefore, in view of this, it is deemed necessary to use this classification. //

603



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

New York, New York  
February 18, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BU 100-106670

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY SP-3 RML/EB  
REASON FOR EXTENSION ✓  
GSA, H. 1-1-62  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION 2/18/85

Martin Luther King, Jr.  
Security Matter-C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF  
DATE 8/30/79 AM

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on February 17, 1965, indicating that Bayard Rustin (Organizer of the March on Washington) and the Reverend Ralph Abernathy (Financial Secretary and Treasurer of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC) were in contact on that date. The contact, according to the source, was principally devoted to the physical condition of Martin Luther King, Jr. (President of the SCLC). Abernathy advised that King was sick and in a rundown condition in Selma, Alabama, and therefore, desired to get away for a few days rest this weekend before returning to Alabama on Monday (February 22, 1965), where "they" plan to meet Governor Wallace. King, according to Abernathy, desires to go to Nassau or Bimini for his rest. X U

According to Abernathy, King's financial condition is so bad that he did not have the \$500.00 needed to take the trip to Nassau or Bimini. Rustin was surprised to hear the news prompting Abernathy to remark that King was completely broke. Rustin was requested to raise the necessary money, which he agreed to do, and said he would get the money to King's office or to his home in Atlanta, Georgia, either on February 17th or 18th, 1965. X (u)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. U

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF  
DATE 1-23-81

~~SECRET~~  
~~Group 1~~  
~~Excluded from automatic~~  
~~downgrading and~~  
~~declassification~~

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DATE 12/6/77 BY SP-3 RML/EB

Classified by 6080  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2  
Date of Review/Declassification Indefinite

led for 12/6/77

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP (S) OF

DATE

CLASSIFIED BY

EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY

DATE OF REVIEW/DECLASSIFICATION

INDICATED

DATE OF REVIEW/DECLASSIFICATION

INDICATED

DATE OF REVIEW/DECLASSIFICATION

INDICATED

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
SECRET

Martin Luther King, Jr.  
Security Matter-C

Abernathy, in commenting on King's return to Alabama next week, said they hoped to lead a thousand or more people on the state capital in Montgomery on Monday, (February 22, 1965) to protest conditions in that state. X (u)

The same confidential source furnished information on February 17, 1965, that Rustin was in contact with Harry Wachtel on that date. Rustin took the opportunity to tell Wachtel about King's physical and financial conditions. Wachtel said he had some checks made payable to King which he had been collecting. He said one of them amounted to \$100.00. Wachtel agreed to send King a personal check in the amount of \$500.00. X (u)

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11, 18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Bayard Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938 as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article reports. u

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. u

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
SECRET

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~~SECRET~~

Martin Luther King, Jr.  
Security Matter-C

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, February 9-12, 1957. *u*

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958. *u*

[REDACTED]

b(1)

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19-20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. *X u*

[REDACTED]

b(1)

(c)

~~SECRET~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Martin Luther King, Jr.  
Security Matter- C

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27,  
column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National  
Secretary of the CPUSA, died on the night of  
August 22, 1964. U

~~XX~~

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice  
President of the Gandhi Society for Human  
rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York,  
New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock  
Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, New York. U

[REDACTED] U b(1)

A characterization of the National Lawyers  
Guild is attached hereto. U

[REDACTED] U b(1)

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Martin Luther King, Jr.  
Security Matter-C

[REDACTED] b(1)  
C

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC. U

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~~SECRET~~

1.

APPENDIX

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NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild: U

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.  
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.) U
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'  
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950.) U
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'  
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)" U

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL



2/24/65

AIRTEL

b7(c)

To: SAC, Baltimore

From: Director, FBI (100-106670)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

SM - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 12-8-80 BY SP4JRM/LL  
6076

For the information of Baltimore, recent information was developed that one Rose Marie Tyler, a Chicago newspaper reporter presently reporting out of Washington, D. C., may well be acquainted with subject King and may also have information of interest to the Bureau. Preliminary inquiry has revealed that a Rose Marie Brooks is a newspaper representative in Washington, D.C. She was recently married and was formerly known as Rose Marie Tyler. She is presently a reporter for the "Chicago Daily Defender" and was formerly with the "Afro-American." Her last known residence was indicated as 1609 Sixtieth Avenue, North Englewood, Maryland. U

By airtel, promptly furnish the Bureau the results of an indices check as well as a credit and criminal check concerning Brooks, nee Tyler. Contact only established reliable sources in connection with this inquiry. U

1 - Atlanta (100-5536)

b7(c)



100-106670-886

20 FEB 24 1965

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Mobile, Alabama  
February 19, 1965

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN  
REGISTRATION AND VOTING  
PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-9-88 BY SP8/BK/MLK  
6076

The following information will supplement information set forth in letterhead memorandum dated February 12, 1965.

AT MARION, ALABAMA

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed a mass meeting beginning at 9:00 a.m., February 12, 1965, at the Zion Methodist Church. At 11:00 a.m. a group of about 95 Negroes were observed to leave the church and march to the County Courthouse where they were confronted at the south entrance by Chief of Police T. O. Harris. The leaders said they wished to register to vote and were told that the Board was not in session. At the same time, a group of about 36 Negro teenagers went to the north entrance of the courthouse where they were confronted by Sheriff W. M. Loftis. No demonstrations were conducted and both groups marched back to the church about 11:27 a.m. No incidents were observed in connection with this occurrence.

On the night of February 12, 1965, a rally was observed at the Ebenezer Baptist Church from 7:30 p.m. until 9:25 p.m. with about 175 Negroes in attendance. James Orange, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), advised that a Reverend Wells from Albany, Georgia, was the principal speaker at this rally. One State Trooper automobile was observed in the vicinity as was one car of the Marion Police Department. No incidents were observed in connection with this meeting and no arrests were made.

AT UNIONTOWN, ALABAMA

On the night of February 13, 1965, a Negro mass meeting was held at the Cyrene Masonic Lodge 844 from 7:30 p.m. until 9:45 p.m. There were approximately 50 Negroes in attendance and the meeting was covered by local police.

100-106670-1

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RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN  
REGISTRATION AND VOTING,  
PERDUE COUNTY, ALABAMA

Principal speaker was Reverend James Orange who urged Negroes to march to the County Courthouse in Marion on Monday, February 15, 1965.

Chief of Police Smitherman advised on February 14, 1965, that he had deputized five leading local Negroes to serve as auxiliary peace officers and would utilize them in the event of racial disturbances in Uniontown. No incidents were observed in connection with this meeting.

AT MARION, ALABAMA

On the night of February 14, 1965, Special Agents observed a rally at the Berean Baptist Church from 7:30 p.m. to 9:40 p.m. of about 400 Negroes. James Orange, SCLC, advised that the principal speaker was Herbert Colton, Petersburg, Virginia, and that the present plans were for as many Negroes as possible to go to the County Courthouse in Marion between 9:00 and 9:30 a.m., February 15, 1965. No incidents were observed in connection with this rally.

Bureau Agents observed Negroes gathering at the Zion Methodist Church beginning at 9:00 a.m., February 15, 1965. At about 10:10 a.m. approximately 325 adult Negroes left the church and marched to the County Courthouse, using the south entrance and joining approximately 25 other Negroes who were already in the courthouse to fill out voter registration applications. As of 10:35 a.m. approximately 350 Negroes were seated in the courtroom waiting to apply. Thad Davis, Marion City Attorney, advised that Board Chairman James A. Blackburn was in a hospital but that the other two Board members and an additional clerk were on duty. The Board gave out numbers to those waiting to apply. Two sets of numbers were used, one to those persons who had been to the Board before and another set of numbers to those who were at the Board for the first time, with the repeaters being given priority. At approximately 11:40 a.m., February 15, 1965, 230 young Negroes left the Zion Methodist Church in two single file lines, one going to the north entrance of the courthouse and the other to the south entrance. The two lines were stopped, one by Chief of Police T. O. Harris and the other by Sheriff W. U. Loftis. The group left the courthouse about 12:40 p.m. without any arrests being made. No

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN  
REGISTRATION AND VOTING,  
PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA

incidents were observed in connection with this appearance.

From about 2:35 p.m. to about 4:47 p.m., February 15, 1965, Special Agents observed approximately 210 Negro youths at the Perry County Courthouse from the north to the south entrance on the east side. One Negro girl was observed to several times put a picket sign she was carrying in front of the face of two Alabama State Troopers at the south entrance of the courthouse but the Troopers ignored her. Reverend Martin Luther King arrived at the courthouse at 4:00 p.m., walked down the line of pickets talking to them before going into the courthouse where voter applications were being taken. He talked briefly to Emmett C. Moseley, Acting Chairman of the Board, and left the courthouse at 4:47 p.m. After speaking briefly at the Zion Methodist Church, King left Marion at 5:00 p.m.

Emmett C. Moseley advised on February 15, 1965, that 379 priority numbers were issued during the day of February 15, 1965. Registration closed at 4:30 p.m. He estimated the number of persons processed during the day as between 50 and 75. Approximately 175 Negroes were in the courtroom when the Board closed and they remained there until 5:50 p.m. when the last one left. Sheriff Loftis said that James George, SCLC Representative, had asked the Negroes to stay in the courthouse but after George left the Negroes, without a leader, left.

Special Agents observed a Negro mass rally at the Zion Methodist Church from 7:00 p.m. to 9:30 p.m., February 15, 1965. At the same time, Negro youths met at the Rising Star Society Hall No. 4. Bernard Lee was the principal speaker and discussed plans for a mass meeting for February 16, 1965, to be followed by picketing of the County Courthouse. The meetings were covered by local police and State Investigators and no incidents were observed in connection with these meetings.

On February 16, 1965, Chief of Police T. O. Harris advised that the Board of Registrars, Perry County, Alabama, processed 108 applicants on February 15, 1965. None of the applications have been granted.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN  
REGISTRATION AND VOTING,  
PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA

Periodic picketing of Perry County Courthouse by teenage Negroes from 10:45 p.m. to 11:42 a.m. was observed by Bureau Agents. Chief of Police Harris advised as long as the pickets were not too numerous he would allow them to walk the streets. He said he would stop them if they became too large a group but gave no certain number as to what he considered too large. This was on February 16, 1965.

Terry Shaw and Willie Mabry, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Field Workers, advised on the same date that approximately 100 Negro teenagers were in the Zion Methodist Church. It was used in the above picketing procedure and this would be the pattern until the courthouse closed. After the courthouse closes, a work shop was planned for the teenagers and a mass meeting at the above church was to be held at 7:00 p.m., February 16, 1965.

Bureau Agents observed 250 Negroes at a mass rally at Zion Methodist Church from 7:00 p.m. to 10:12 p.m. Two policemen in one unmarked city police car were on the scene. Two State Investigators were also on the scene.

William Cameron, State Investigator, advised that Reverend L. C. Lewis, Brown's Chapel, Selma, Alabama, was the principal agitator. The main subject of talk was the many injustices imposed upon Negroes by whites and the need for a continued effort by Negroes to correct this situation.

James Orange, SNCC official, advised that if the weather were clear on February 17, 1965, plans were to include periodic picketing of the courthouse beginning at 9:00 a.m. In the event of rainy weather, work shops would be conducted throughout the day and they would be under the direction of SNCC and SCLC officials. Orange further advised that a march on the Perry County Courthouse would be a part of the 7:00 p.m. mass meeting scheduled for February 17, 1965. There were no incidents or arrests.

Edwina Smith, Secretary to the Executive Director of SCLC, on February 16, 1965, advised the Atlanta Office of the FBI that Andrew Young, Executive Director of SCLC, who is in Selma, Alabama, had instructed her to notify the Atlanta Office of a threat against the life of King. She stated that

RACIAL DISSEMINATION OF  
REGISTRATION AND VOTING  
FROM MOBILE, ALABAMA

she did not know the details of this but understood from Young that the source of the information made the information available to Assistant Attorney General David Ellwanger, Montgomery, Alabama. Smith said that the threat concerned an attempted assassination of King in Marion, Alabama, where King was to lead some demonstration on February 15, 1965.

Also on February 15, 1965, Departmental Attorney Brian Landsberg at Selma, Alabama, advised that he had obtained information from [REDACTED] that an individual in [REDACTED] had "got a bead" on Martin Luther King when he was in Marion on February 5, 1965, however, he had been unable to shoot him. He stated this information was obtained by [REDACTED] from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Montgomery, Alabama, on February 15, 1965, advised [REDACTED] that he did not know [REDACTED] on February 13, 1965, he told [REDACTED] the following information:

A friend of his, whom he could not name, had been told by a friend of his friend [REDACTED] that four of his acquaintances had agreed to kill Martin Luther King when he went to the church in Marion, Alabama, on February 5, 1965, but that they "couldn't get a bead on him." [REDACTED] said his friend advised that [REDACTED] was "pretty mixed up" [REDACTED] stated he was not sure this person's name was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Sheriff, Perry County, Alabama, and State Investigator [REDACTED] were advised of the alleged threat.

On February 16, 1965, Perry County Sheriff [REDACTED] Marion, Alabama, advised that [REDACTED] lives near [REDACTED] He said this would be the only person living in that area [REDACTED] as a quiet person whom he [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN  
REGISTRATION AND VOTING  
PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA

[REDACTED] advised on February 16, 1966, that he never made a statement to anyone about Martin Luther King. He stated he did not know King had been in Marion, Alabama, until he heard it on a news program and has heard no one mention anything about anyone trying to kill Martin Luther King anyway. He stated if he had heard any plans to kill King, he would have immediately notified [REDACTED] as he thought this would be something for the law to handle. He could offer no explanation as to how he could have been reported as the person who had made any statement about being killed in Perry County, Alabama.

b7(c)

On February 17, 1966, Bureau agents observed approximately 10 Negroes going to the First Methodist Church, Marion, Alabama, from approximately 1:00 AM CST to 1:15 AM CST. Approximately 35 Negro teenagers were carrying placard signs concerning voting and city officials, and walking around Perry County Courthouse in the morning about ten minutes starting at about 11:23 AM. There were no incidents or arrests.

[REDACTED] an AFM representative, advised that [REDACTED] would be held part of the day and a mass meeting scheduled February 17, 1966, and a march on the Perry County Courthouse at night was contemplated. Bureau agents observed the mass march at the First Methodist Church, Marion, at 7:15 AM, February 17, 1966, attended by approximately 250 Negroes. Albert Baker, President, Perry County Civic League, was the principal speaker. At 7:52 AM the Negroes left the church, marched in two across the street and on the sidewalk toward the South entrance to the courthouse. They were stopped at the South entrance by Chief of Police T. O. Harris. They lined the sidewalks around to the East entrance where the Sheriff's deputies blocked the way. They prayed and sang until they re-entered the church at 8:17 PM. The meeting continued until 9:25 PM. There were no incidents or arrests.

Five state trooper cars were observed parked away from the area and 14 state troopers were standing by in the City Hall. During the demonstration they came out and assisted five Marion Police Officers and Sheriff and three deputies in controlling the traffic. After the demonstrations, they returned to the City Hall.

[REDACTED] SWP field worker, advised there would be another meeting at 1:00 AM CST, February 18, 1966, at the same church, but no definite plans were made for the day.



RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN  
REGISTRATION AND VOTING  
PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA

Bureau Agents observed the vicinity of the Zion Methodist Church, Marion, Alabama, where a mass meeting began at 9:30 a.m., February 18, 1965, and approximately 125 Negroes left the church, two abreast, crossed the street, and walked to the courthouse, where they were stopped by Chief of Police T. O. Harris. Approximately ten State Troopers and Sheriff with three Deputies assisted in patrolling the line while Chief Harris went down the line taking the names, addresses, dates of birth, and names of the parents or guardians of school children in the line. At 11:47 a.m., 24 other Negroes joined the group, and the same procedure followed. All the Negroes remained in line until 12:30 p.m., when they returned to the church. At 12:46 p.m., approximately 100 of the Negroes left the church and returned to the same position, where they remained for five minutes, thereafter returning to the church. Chief Harris advised that the Negroes have been boycotting schools in Perry County, Alabama, causing them to close, and he intended to furnish the State Board of Education and the families with names of the school children in line.

Sheriff W. U. Loftis arrested James Orange, SCLC, at 12:10 p.m., for contributing to the delinquency of minors for inducing the school children not to attend school. Bond was set at \$300, and he was confined to Perry County Jail, Marion, Alabama. Three witnesses to be used in the contributing charge were named as Ed Jackson, born December 26, 1952, Terry Lee Avery, born August 20, 1952, and Annie L. Williams, born August 24, 1951, all Negroes. No other incidents occurred.

Bureau Agents observed a demonstration by approximately 125 Negroes on the sidewalk along the east side of the Perry County Courthouse, Marion, Alabama, from 1:16 p.m., CST to 2:15 p.m. They sang and cheered all during this time. Some of the teenagers were observed to jeer at State Troopers who patrolled the line in cooperation with the Marion Police Department and Perry County Sheriff's Officers. These individuals were taken from their spots in the line to one end of the line, but none were arrested. No incidents occurred and no arrests were made.

Chief of Police T. O. Harris advised that Albert Turner, President, Perry County Civic League and Leonia Langford,

RAIAL DISCRIMINATION IN  
REGISTRATION AND VOTING  
PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA

member of the Steering Committee, Perry County Civic League, had signed statements admitting they were responsible for the demonstration by the students.

Chief of Police Harris also said he had identified the following as new persons in Marion to help the Negro movement: Terry Shaw and Leroy Motor, both of the SNCC; Willie Bolton, Andrew Marcisett and George Baker (White), all with SCLC. He stated it appeared that Bolton was the one in charge.

Mosea Williams, SCLC at Selma, Alabama, advised that unidentified newsmen would be at the demonstration at Marion, Alabama on the night of February 18, 1965.

Bureau Agents further observed a mass meeting at the Zion Methodist Church, Marion, Alabama, commencing at 7:00 p.m., February 18, 1965, which was attended by approximately 400 Negroes. The meeting lasted until 9:00 p.m. They then left the church, marching towards Perry County Jail. Chief of Police T. O. Harris stopped them one-half block away, and advised over loud speaker that they were in unlawful assembly, and ordered them to disperse. He repeated this order three times, and State Troopers started marching them back into the church. There was some resistance, cursing, screaming, running and yelling, but at 9:30 p.m., all were in church, except approximately six who had been arrested. Sheriff Loftis advised that those arrested for unlawful assembly were George Baker, white male, age 19; Willie Bolton, Negro male, age 25; Searcy Wright, Negro male, age 25; James Dobynes, Negro male, age 28. In addition, Romareon Shaw, Negro female, age 29, was arrested for carrying a concealed weapon.

During the course of the demonstration, it was developed that Richard Valeriani, NBC newsman, was attacked by unknown assailants in front of the City Hall, Marion, Alabama, and taken to the hospital with cuts on the back of the head. His camera also was destroyed. Further, Alabama State Trooper Frank D. Higginbottom was attacked by two Negro males and struck on the head with a bottle, opening a gash above his temple, which required 12 stitches. One of his assailants was identified as Jimmy Jackson, local Negro male, age 25, who was

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN  
REGISTRATION AND VOTING  
PERRY COUNTY, ALABAMA

shot in the stomach by an unknown State Trooper. Colonel Al Lingo, Director, Alabama State Troopers, stated that charges would be placed against Jackson.

There were approximately 20 State Troopers on the scene at time of the above incident under the direction of Colonel Al Lingo. Following the above incident an approximate 40 additional troopers arrived on the scene, together with Sheriff James Clark of Dallas County, Alabama, four deputies and an unknown number of Dallas County Sheriffs Office posse members.

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Date: 2/16/69

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM  
IS-C

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SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED

Enclosed are six copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above; copies are furnished for the Atlanta Office.

The sources of the information in the letterhead memorandum were: [redacted] and [redacted]

b(2)

b(7)(D)

The names of the individuals who were characterized in the letterhead memorandum and the source who furnished the characterization are:

- 4 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 6) (RM)  
1 - New York (100-73250) (CLARENCE JONES) (42)  
2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)  
1 - New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)  
1 - New York (100-73250) (CLARENCE JONES) (42)  
1 - New York (100-133062) (RACHELLE HOROWITZ) (46)  
1 - New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (46)  
1 - New York (100-111604) (HARRY BELAFONTE) (46)  
1 - New York (105-8999) (MALCOLM X) (43)  
1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (42)  
1 - New York (100-149194) (SCLC) (41)  
1 - New York (100-153735) (42)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF  
DATE 8/21/79 6/1

CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY SP-8 RMB  
REASON FOR EXTENSION  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION 2/16/85

JMK: gmd  
(16)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF

DATE 1-23-87 SP

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

CONFIDENTIAL NOT RECORDED  
202 MAR 2 1969

ENCLOSURE  
69 MAR 9 1969

Checked by 6080  
Exempt from automatic  
Date of the automatic  
12/16/77

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442529-769

CONFIDENTIAL

b(1)

This letterhead memorandum has been classified "Secret" because it contains information from [REDACTED] and b(2) [REDACTED] sources who have furnished highly sensitive information with respect to the racial situation in the New York area and the Communist infiltration thereof. In view of this, it is deemed necessary that this classification be utilized. b7(D)

CONFIDENTIAL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Bureau 100-442529

New York, New York  
February 16, 1965

CLASSIFIED AND  
EXTENDED BY SP-7 [illegible]  
REASON FOR EXTENSION  
FOIA b 7 - [illegible]  
DATE OF REVIEW 2/16/85  
DECLASSIFICATION 12/1/85

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

On February 12, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which disclosed that Rachelle Horowitz (a confidante of Bayard Rustin), and Bayard Rustin were in contact on that date. Rustin, according to the source, told about a recent conference that he, Martin Luther King and others attended in Washington, D.C. (u)

It is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on February 8, 1965, that King and his advisors would meet with the Vice President, Congressional leader and the Attorney General on February 9, 1965. The meeting concerned events in Selma, Alabama. (u)

In remarking about the conference, Rustin said he wrote all of King's material while in Washington, as well as "keep everyone in line". (u)

Rustin said Forman (phonetic) (James Forman, Executive Director of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, SNCC) was in on everything, but was ignored by everyone. (u)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. U

SECRET  
Group I

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP(S) OF *Classification*  
DATE *8/21/77* *ah*

Classified by *1082*  
Exempt from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification *12/6/77*

ENCLOSURE

UNCLASSIFIED

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

According to Rustin, he got some of the civil rights leaders who were at the conference to promulgate five basic principles which King should enunciate (during the conference). X (u)

In continuing his remarks as to what transpired during the conference, Rustin said that following the conference, he (Rustin) was stopped by Mr. Humphrey (Vice President) and complimented for his "great contribution to the conference". In addition, according to Rustin, Mr. Humphrey told him that he could contact him at any time and went so far as to introduce his assistant as the man he should contact about an appointment. Humphrey, Rustin said, told him that, "I think you are a valuable person in our country and we must keep in touch". X (u)

On February 13, 1965, the same confidential source advised that Harry Wachtel was in touch with Bayard Rustin on that date, and made an appointment to meet Rustin on Thursday, February 18, 1965, at 4:00 PM, at his office. However, the source was unable to advise as to what their appointment would concern. X (u)

Wachtel told Rustin that King would speak in New York City on March 2, 1965, and wanted them (Wachtel and Rustin) to schedule a meeting of the "Research Committee" for March 1, 2 or 3, 1965. Rustin said he was agreeable to these dates. Wachtel said he would try to finalize these plans, and said he would let Rustin know as soon as they were definite. X (u)

With regard to the "Research Committee", it is noted that the same source has advised that this denotes a meeting of King and his advisors. U

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 14, 1965, that Martin Luther King was in contact with Clarence Jones on that date. Among the matters considered was a request by King that Jones write two speeches for him. The speeches are to be presented by King before two Jewish groups. These speeches, King said, were necessary because he had learned from some of his rabbi friends, that Negro-Jewish relations were deteriorating. Those deteriorations, King said, were due partially to the anti-Semitic comments of MALCOLM X, and because U

SECRET

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Other Negro leaders had failed to come to the defense of the Jews. King said the speeches which Jones would write did not necessarily have to be in point because his (King's) presence (before the Jewish groups) should mean something. U

The first speech scheduled by King will be on March 4, 1965, in New York City, before 3,000-4,000 Jewish women, comprising the Women's Division of the United Jewish Appeal for the purpose of receiving the Eleanor Roosevelt Award; the second speech is scheduled for the annual convention of the American Jewish Committee at the New York Hilton Hotel on May 20, 1965. U

Jones told King that he thought a satisfactory resolution was made by the President of the United States of America (with regard to the Selma, Alabama strife). King replied that he was equally pleased with the President's resolve. U

Jones told King that he had matters he would like to discuss with him in the future. King said he would be in Alabama on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday (February 15, 16, 17, 1965), and would be away with his wife getting some rest on Thursday through Sunday (February 18, through 20, 1965). King said the possibility existed that they could meet on Tuesday or Wednesday, but made no definite plans. U

King, in revealing his plans for the immediate future, said he would be in California on February 25-27, 1965, to attend a big fund raising project. He said he would probably preach there on Sunday, February 28, 1965. The affair, according to King, will include a showing of "The Greatest Story Ever Told", and he said it would "scare the house of about \$28,000". In addition, there are two or three wealthy people trying to get 50 couples to give \$1,000 and have 26 commitments already. King said they (Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC) needed the money desperately. U

During their conference, King and Jones considered what King termed as "animosity" existing in Alabama by SNCC against the SCLC and him (King). He said the same situation U

- 3 -

SECRET



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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

prevailed in Albany, Georgia. SNCC, King remarked, had told the press that "they" laid the groundwork for a sit-in and, then he (King) dropped in for the publicity, and that his going to jail was a grandstand play. John Lewis (Chairman of the SNCC), has been in jail thirty seven times but has received little attention, King said SNCC reported. Furthermore, SNCC reported that they labored in the field and their staff worked very hard, then he (King) dropped in to raise funds, King remarked. LL

King said that Harry (Harry Wachtel) contacted him about a spread in the Long Island paper ("Newsday") in which the reporter related the differences between SNCC and him and attacked his integrity. LL

In an effort to resolve the differences between SNCC and him, King said he would like for Harry Belafonte (singer) to solicit the cooperation of SNCC as he was a supporter of theirs and they would listen to him. LL

King said he had never gone to the news media to say that SNCC was irresponsible or irrational as "he thought most of them were", and said they had no sense of political timing. Instead of keeping their bitterness in the inner circle, SNCC goes to the press, King remarked. LL

Jones said that he would call Harry Wachtel to determine what the true picture was, and then contact Harry Belafonte because he had a great affection for King. Furthermore, Jones added that Belafonte always defended the character of King even if it meant putting SNCC down. LL

Jones said the number one complaint of SNCC was that leaders (civil rights leaders) did not go to the people for decisions but instead, made them without consulting their people. Robert Moses (of SNCC), Jones remarked, was the chief proponent of that theory. LL

King, in attempting to answer the foregoing, said he did not vote for President Johnson to ask him to go on television and ask everyone to send a telegram advising what to do in Viet Nam; that he had enough faith in his capabilities to trust to make great decisions. LL

- 4 -

SECRET

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Jones remarked that jealousies and differences were inevitable but that all groups should form a coalition and work together. King replied that SNCC wanted to work with the SCLC in Alabama, but with the bitterness now existing, he did not desire to do so. He said that possibly sometime the leaders of SNCC, Harry Belafonte and he could get together and discuss their differences as they had in Albany, Georgia. u

Among other matters discussed by King and Jones was a group in New Rochelle, New York, which King said already had \$5,000 and desired to use it for a fund raising project to earn more. King said there was a pressing need of money in the SCLC. u

Jones said the advertisement which appeared in "The New York Times" (advertisement soliciting funds, February 5, 1965, on behalf of the SCLC) cost \$2,000. King said his office had already received \$12,000 this week (week of February 6-13, 1965), as a consequence of the advertisement. u

Their conference ended on the note that efforts would be made to encourage the New Rochelle group to increase the \$5,000 as much as possible. u

- 5 -

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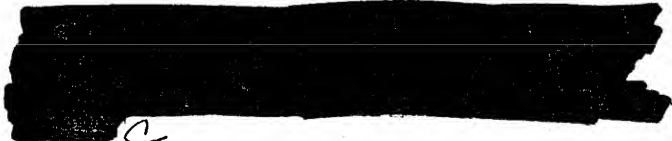
Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states. U

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957. U

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958. U



b(1)

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates U

- 6 -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. (u)

[REDACTED] (C)

b(1)

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CPUSA, died in New York City, on the night of August 22, 1964. (u)

- 7 -

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Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

On June 22, 1958, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Rachelle Horowitz was a member of the New York Unit of the Young Socialist League (YSL). u

On June 22, 1958, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that information made available to him in June, 1958, reflected that Rachelle Horowitz was a member of the New York Unit of the YSL. u

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, has advised that Rachelle Horowitz attended a lower Manhattan Branch meeting of the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) on July 8, 1960. u

A characterization of the YSL is attached hereto. u

- 8 -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, New York. U

[REDACTED] U

b(1)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto. U

[REDACTED] U

b(1)

[REDACTED] U


With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC. U

- 9 -  
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel  
to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights,  
15 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. *u*

 *b(1)*

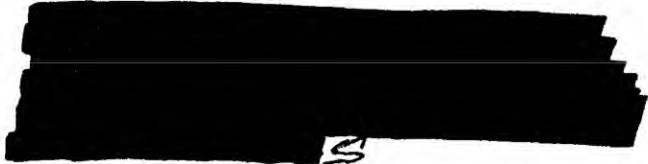
The Labor Youth League has been designated  
pursuant to Executive Order 10450. *u*

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on August 6, 1964, that Malcolm X is the founder and President of the Muslim Mosque, Inc. u

A characterization of the Muslim Mosque, Inc., is attached. u

 S

b(1)

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. u

- 11 -

~~SECRET~~



1.

APPENDIX

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED (MMI)

The March 13, 1964, edition of "The New York Times," a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article on page 20 which indicated that MALCOLM X (LITTLE), former national official of the Nation of Islam (NOI) who broke with the NOI on March 8, 1964, publicly announced in New York City on March 12, 1964, that he had formed the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI). The MMI, according to the article would be a broadly based politically oriented black nationalist movement for Negroes only, financed by voluntary contributions. In this public statement MALCOLM X urged Negroes to abandon the doctrine of non-violence when it is necessary to defend themselves in the civil rights struggle, and he also suggested that Negroes form rifle clubs to protect their lives and property in time of emergencies in areas where the government is unable or unwilling to protect them. u

Incorporation papers of the MMI filed on March 16, 1964, with the Business Section, Clerk of Courts, New York County, New York, New York, reflect that the MMI was incorporated under the Religious Corporation Law of the State of New York to work for the imparting of the Islamic Faith and Islamic Religion in accordance with "accepted Islamic principals." The principal place of worship to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York. u

The May 23, 1964, edition of the "New York Amsterdam News," a weekly Negro newspaper published in New York City, contained an article by columnist JAMES BOOKER in which he indicated that he had heard that the visit by MALCOLM X with Muslim leaders during his African tour has changed him to become soft in his anti-white feelings and to become more religious. u

On October 6, 1964, a confidential source advised that the MMI is apparently affiliated with the true orthodox Islamic Religion through its affiliation with the Islamic Foundation (of New York), 1 Riverside Drive, New York City. The only teachings of the MMI are on the Islamic Religion. u

A second confidential source advised on October 20, 1964, that the headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, where they were established on March 16, 1964. These headquarters are shared with the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU) which is also headed by MALCOLM X. u

1.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild: u

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.  
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, u  
March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'  
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.) u
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'  
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)" u

YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL)

The March 1, 1954, issue of the "Young Socialist Challenge," published as page three of "Labor Action," an official publication of the Independent Socialist League (ISL), contained an article concerning the creation of the YSL, which pointed out that at a unity conference occurring February 12-14, 1954, at Labor Action Hall, New York, New York, a merger occurred between the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) and the Socialist Youth League (SYL). The new organization was named the YSL. U

A confidential informant on June 15, 1954, made available the minutes of the YSL's National Action Committee meeting of April 13, 1954, which reflected that one S. SIFERMAN, "Chairman of SP (Socialist Party) Youth Committee," had objected to a statement appearing in "Commerce," a New York University journal, which indicated that the YPSL merged with the SYL to form the YSL. He explained that the YPSL did not merge with anyone, that it continued to exist as the youth section of the Socialist Party. He explained that a small group of the YPSL was dropped, expelled, or suspended from that organization and joined the SYL, which he characterized as the youth group of the "Trotskyite ISL." He explained that after these few former members of the YPSL joined the SYL, the SYL then proceeded to change its name for its own purposes. U

On April 9, 1956, another confidential informant advised as follows: U

The YSL has frequently worked in close sympathetic cooperation with the ISL toward similar objectives, although each major issue given mutual consideration is decided upon by these organizations individually. The YSL serves as an apprenticeship for the ISL, but ISL selection of members from YSL ranks is made on an individual and personal basis. In many instances YSL members are also members of the ISL. U

YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL) CONT'D.

The YSL and ISL utilize the same printing house in New York City and the YSL publication is printed as an insert in "Labor Action." Frequently, lecturers before the YSL are ISL members. u

The September 22, 1958, issue of "Young Socialist Challenge," which appeared as page five of "Labor Action," contained an undated statement from the National Action Committee of the YSL which indicated that the YSL had been dissolved. The statement appeared under the caption "Join the Young Peoples Socialist League." u

The YPSL is publicly known as the youth affiliate of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation. u



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
NEW YORK, N.Y.  
February 16, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

BU 100-41,2529

Title: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Character: Internal Security-C

Reference: New York letterhead memorandum,  
captioned and dated as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities  
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished  
reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor  
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the  
FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents  
are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 2/15/65

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)  
FROM: SAC, WFO (100-40164) (P)  
SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM - C

ReAttel to Bureau, 2/10/65, setting forth lead for WFO and CG to attempt to identify ROSE MARIE TYLER.

A pretext telephone call to the office of the "Afro-American" newspaper, 1800 - 11th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., on 2/10/65, revealed TYLER formerly employed there, but could now be reached on telephone number 347-4739.

A pretext call to the above number ascertained that it was the office of the "Chicago Daily Defender," a newspaper.

Records of [REDACTED] Washington, D.C., reveal one ROSE MARIE TYLER, [REDACTED] was employed by the Army Map Service as a Library Assistant, and resided 1133 G Street, N.E., Washington, D.C., with her mother, Mrs. ALICE TYLER.

- ③ - Bureau
- 2 - Atlanta (100-5536) (RM)  
(1-100-6670A)
- 1 - Chicago (Info) (RM)
- 1 - WFO

GTT:sch  
(7)

AIRTEL

C. G. Vick

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE. 9803

100-106670-883  
16 FEB 24 1965

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WILLER, colored, born 3/13/30, then residing at 2514 - 1st Street, N.E., Washington, D.C., employed Carnation Company, 330 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland, and formerly residing 1901 - 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

advised on 2/15/65 that ROSE MARIE BROOKS has a White House pass as a newspaper representative. According to [redacted] she was formerly carried on the White House press list as ROSE MARIE TYLER, but that she had recently married. Info [redacted] obtained by [redacted] reveals that she is a reporter for the "Chicago Daily Defender;" was formerly with the "Afro-American" newspaper and that she presently resides at 1609 - 60th Avenue, North Englewood, Maryland.

Records of the [REDACTED] b  
Washington, D.C., negative re TYLER and BROOKS. It is to be  
noted that at all times, an indefinite number of unidentified  
records are out of file and not available for review.

WFO indices negative re TYLER and BROOKS.

JATH

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 2/19/65

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

Miss

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-35356)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM - C

Re Atlanta teletype to Director, 2/10/65, and WFO airtel to Director 2/15/65, with leads to identify ROSE MARIE TYLER. U

A pretext telephone call to the "Chicago Daily Defender" on 2/17/65 revealed that ROSE MARIE TYLER was that paper's Washington correspondent. U

The records of the [REDACTED] the [REDACTED] and the files of the Chicago Office failed to reflect any information identifiable with ROSE MARIE TYLER or ROSE MARIE BROOKS. U

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-8-90 BY SP4 JRM/ld  
6076

EX-109

REC-99

100-106670-884

3 - Bureau  
2 - Atlanta (100-5586)  
1 - Chicago  
RFB/nam  
(6)

11-10-79  
UNCLASSIFIED  
cc 9803 RD 8/1/81

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_



RE: BERNARD S. LEE VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 883 pulled from this file under court order  
of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and  
sent to National Archives.

100-106670

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM - C

DATE: 2/15/65

[REDACTED] telephonically informed the NYO of the following information. He said that recently a photostatic copy of a letter was pushed under his door. The letter was furnished the NYO.

A review of the photostat furnished by [REDACTED] revealed that it purports to be an affidavit of one KARL PRUSSION, who represents himself to be a former counterespionage for the FBI, from 1947 to 1960. During that time he attended five county committee meetings of the CP of Santa Clara, California.

During the aforementioned period, according to PRUSSION, ED BECK, a communist who was secretary to the NAACP of San Mateo County, California, presented a directive from the district office of the Communist Party of San Francisco to the effect that:

"All communists' working within the framework of the NAACP are instructed to work for a change of the passive attitude of the NAACP toward a more militant, demonstrative, class struggle policy to be expressed by sit-ins, demonstrations, marches and protests, for the purpose of transforming the NAACP into an organization for the achievements of communist objectives."

- 2 - Bureau (ENCL. 1) (RM)  
1 - Atlanta (100-5586) (RM)  
1 - New York  
1 - San Francisco (Inf) RM

JMK: egb  
(5)

ENCLOSURE  
REC 5  
EX-103  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.



5 FEB 18 1965  
MAR 3 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NY 100-136585

PRUSSION in continuing, said that at each and every meeting, "One Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING was always set forth as the individual to whom Communists should look and rally around in the Communist struggle on the many racial issues."

PRUSSION concludes by stating that, "KING has either been a member of, or wittingly has accepted support from, over 60 Communist fronts, individuals, and/or organizations which give aid to or espouse Communist causes."

For the information of the Bureau, a photostatic copy is enclosed.

A review of New York files disclosed that PRUSSION is [REDACTED]

b(2) b7(D)

MEMORANDUM

TO : [illegible]  
FROM : [illegible]  
SUBJECT : [illegible]  
[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to heavy noise and poor scan quality. It appears to be a multi-paragraph memorandum.]

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten signature]*  
*[Handwritten signature]*

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 17 1968

TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10-30 BM

URGENT 217-65

DAE

TO DIRECTOR - 118-V 100-105670 AND ATLANTA AND MOBILE

ATLANTA AND MOBILE VIA WASHINGTON-ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 100-136535

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) *Classification*  
DATE *1/31/79*

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., SM-C.

*Classification*  
*2-21-78*  
*b(2) b(7)(D)*

FEB. SEVENTEEN

SIXTY FIVE, DURING CONVERSATION OF BAYARD RUSTIN AND RALPH ABERNATHY /FINANCIAL SECRETARY-TREASURER OF SCLC/, ABERNATHY STATED THAT MARTIN LUTHER KING WAS SICK AND IN RUNDOWN CONDITION IN SELMA, ALABAMA. HE SAID KING DESIRED TO GET AWAY FOR A FEW DAYS REST BEFORE RETURNING TO ALABAMA ON MONDAY, /FEB. TWENTY TWO, SIXTY FIVE/ TO SEE GOVERNOR WALLACE.

ABERNATHY SAID THEY HOPED TO LEAD APPROXIMATELY ONE THOUSAND PEOPLE ON THE CAPITAL IN MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA ON MONDAY.

KING, ACCORDING TO ABERNATHY PREFERENCES TO GO TO INEXPENSIVE PLACE, PREFERABLY NASSAU OR BIMINI, BUT NEEDS FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS. RUSTIN SAID HE WOULD GET THE MONEY AND SEND IT TODAY OR TOMORROW. RUSTIN WAS TOLD TO SEND MONEY TO SCLC OFFICE IN ATLANTA OR TO KING-S HOME.

END

OMS FBI WASH DC FOR RELAY

REC-64

100-105670-88  
16 FEB 24 1968

DECLASSIFIED BY SP2 JAP/eg/lmb  
8/2/79

Classified by *68150*  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification  
Date *12/6/77*

14 FEB 26 1968

FBI

Date: 2/18/65

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)  
 FROM: SAC, NEWARK (100-47520)  
 SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
 SM - C

Re Atlanta airtel 2/9/65 and Bureau airtel 2/11/65.

For the information of Bureau and interested offices, Kenilworth, N.J., is a highly industrialized town of 8,500 people located in Union County, N.J.

A review of the current N.J. Industrial Directory reveals that there are approximately 82 manufacturing and industrial concerns located in this town, and of this number approximately 48 employ between 5 and 25 people. The larger companies in this town appear to be subsidiaries of larger companies having headquarters other than in Kenilworth. There is no indication from a review of products sold or manufactured by these companies which would give lead as to what specific company could or would be in a position to sponsor a program such as that mentioned in referenced Atlanta airtel.

Newark surmises from text of referenced Atlanta airtel that the individual identified as BOB BROWN who is representing the Kenilworth, N.J., firm is possibly an attorney. In the metropolitan Newark area, there is a well-known Negro attorney named BROWN who was at one time head of the NAACP in Jersey City, N.J. This individual, however, is named RAYMOND A. BROWN, and there is no information that he has been referred to as BOB BROWN.

- 3 - Bureau (RM)  
 1 - Atlanta (100-5586) (RM)  
 2 - Chicago (100-35356) (RM)  
 1 - New York (100-136585) (RM)  
 1 - Newark

BJC:aae

(8)

RECEIVED

Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 11/17/93 BY 9803 RSP/BJC

1 FEB 19 1965

UNCLASSIFIED  
 11/17/93 9803 RSP/BJC

100-47520-114  
 2/18/65  
 SF/BJC

NK 100-47520

Newark recommends that Chicago give consideration to determining toll calls made to the New Jersey area by CHAUNCEY ESKRIDGE of the firm of McCoy, Ming and Leighton, 123 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill. Newark upon receipt of these phone numbers might then be in a position to determine further identity of the firm in Kenilworth, N.J., and the individual named BOB BROWN who is representing them.

*no! airtel to Newark  
2/24/65  
SFP / pas*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

REC-47

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

DATE: 2/18/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM-C

Re ATairtel of 2/9/65, requesting they be advised as to the identity of NORMAN HILL and MIKE HARRINGTON mentioned in attached LHM.

For the information of the Bureau and Atlanta, MIKE HARRINGTON was characterized in LHM of 2/8/65, captioned "CIRM", copies of which were furnished to the Atlanta office.

With regard to the identity of NORMAN HILL, he was formerly Program Director of the Congress of the Racial Equality, CORE, until September 4, 1964, when he resigned to accept an AFL-CIO post in WDC.

Indices of the NYO contain insufficient subversive information to characterize NORMAN HILL.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-8-80 BY SP4JRM/L  
6076

- 2- Bureau (RM)
- 1- Atlanta (100-5586) (RM)
- 1- New York

JMK:dap  
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

REC-47

100-106670-879

34 FEB 20 1965



RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 878 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

XXXXXX  
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7(c) b7(D) with no segregable material available for release to you.
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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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1  
RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 876 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
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RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 874 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

REC-18

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM-C

DATE: 2/18/65

ReBulet of 2/3/65, instructing the NYO to review its files to determine if HARRY WACHTEL or his wife, own or have available a "retreat" which might be used by subject. (U)

An exhaustive review of files of the NYO has failed to furnish any information that the WACHTEL's have access to any home other than the one currently occupied by them. (U)

In the event that the desired information is received, the Bureau will be promptly advised. (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-8-80 BY SP4 JRM/la

REC-18

- 2- Bureau (RM)  
1- Atlanta (100-5586) (RM)  
1- New York

JMK:dap  
(4)

FEB 23 1965

4 FEB 26 1965

RE:           BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
              (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185  
  
              SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
              V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., .C.)  
              CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 872 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 87/ pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.



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Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); CIA  
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RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 869 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-8-80 BY SP4JRM/ML  
6076

February 18, 1965

EX-102 REC-3

100-100000-268

[REDACTED]  
Kansas 67005

b7(c)

Dear [REDACTED]

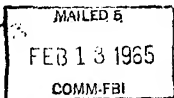
Your letter of February 14th has been received.

With respect to your inquiry, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. Therefore, I trust you will understand why I am not in a position to comment along the lines you have mentioned.

Enclosed is some literature I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



Enclosures (5)

U.S. News & World Report - 12-7-64  
U.S. News & World Report - 12-21-64  
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!  
Our Heritage of Greatness  
The Communist Menace: Red Goals and Christian Ideals

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DTP:deh (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

edm

QCM

FEB 18 4 35 PM '65

REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten initials]*

*[Handwritten initials]*

*[Handwritten initials]*

b7(c)

2/14/65

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-8-80 BY SP4 JRM/cl

Dear Mr. Hoover:

My church is a member church of the American Baptist Convention with headquarters in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. [redacted] is located almost due South of [redacted], Kansas about 58 miles. Our community is a small city of about 15 or 16 thousand population. I have been pastor of the church for little better than six years. This letter is to seek your help, if you can possibly give it, in a matter which seems to affect the general social temperature of the area.

My question is not at all leading or loaded in any way. But, as you know perhaps, Dr. Martin Luther King is the pastor, or one of the pastors, of a church which not long ago became an affiliated church in the American Baptist Convention. Certain groups and persons, in the area, and some in the community itself, have circulated information purporting to establish that Dr. King is a communist. This is stated as a fact which, it is alleged, can be supported by factual and true evidence.

My purpose in writing to you is single-fold. I am in search of the truth about this matter. Is there evidence anywhere which will support the statement that Dr. King is a communist? If there is, would you kindly direct me to it so that I may be able to be in possession of the truth? This means much, in my estimation, to the general well-being of my whole church and the area as well.

I think that everyone in our country knows that you and Dr. King may have had some differences of opinion. We have all read of your latest conference. But, I think that this does not even enter in to this matter of mine. This is not the question which is in my heart. What I wish to know is simply this. Is Martin Luther King a communist? Or, is the statement that he is a communist just someone's personal point of view. I am sure that you will agree that there is a difference. I am after only the truth about this. Can you and will you help me? Thanking you most sincerely, I am -

Very respectfully yours,

b7(c)

100-106670 868

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 1/26/65 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives..


Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2/16/65

We are taking no further action in regard to this, inasmuch as the source of the information was Martin Luther King's people, who indicated that State authorities already have been advised.

CDB: csh



Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# DECODED COPY

☒ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

R-60  
 URGENT 2-15-65  
 TO DIRECTOR  
 FROM ATLANTA 152108

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. SM-C.

EDWINA SMITH (SECRETARY TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, SCLC) TODAY ADVISED THE ATLANTA OFFICE THAT ANDREW YOUNG (EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF SCLC) WHO IS IN SELMA, ALABAMA, HAD INSTRUCTED HER TO NOTIFY THE FBI IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA, OF A THREAT AGAINST THE LIFE OF KING. SHE STATED THAT SHE DID NOT KNOW THE DETAILS OF THIS BUT UNDERSTOOD FROM YOUNG THAT THE SOURCE OF THE INFORMATION HAD MADE THE INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL DAVID ELLWANGER, ALABAMA ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. SMITH SAID THAT THE THREAT CONCERNS AN ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF KING IN MARION, ALABAMA, WHERE KING IS TO LEAD SOME DEMONSTRATIONS THIS PM.

MOBILE WAS ADVISED TELEPHONICALLY AND ALSO RECEIVING RM COPY OF THIS RADIOGRAM.

RECEIVED: 4:47 PM BKM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-8-80 BY SP4KRM/ML

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
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FBI

Date: 2/17/65

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM - C

ReNYairtel and LHM of 2/4/65; Buairtel of 2/5/65, in which NY was instructed to identify one CORA (LNU) who was in contact with BAYARD RUSTIN about the Poncheman Terrace Conference in NY 2/18-20/65.

NY has been unable to identify CORA, mentioned in reNYcommunication; however, additional clarifying information is reported as to the conference in question.

On 2/16/65, ROBERT ASHMORE, (winner of a Pulitzer Prize in Journalism) the Director of the Center For Democratic Studies, NY, NY, appeared on "The World At Ten" program on the National Educational Television Station, NY, NY, concerning the Peace on Earth Conference, opening in NY 2/18/65. He said the conference was based on an encyclical by the late Pope John XXIII.

Among the leaders of the world who are scheduled to attend, according to ROBERT ASHMORE, are Vice President HUMPHRY, Vice Premier PIETRO NENNI of Italy, Mrs. VIJAYA LAKSHMI PANDIT of India, as well as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the US WARREN.

In view of the above, no further effort will be made by the NYO to identify CORA.

3 - Bureau (RM)  
1 - New York

JMK:afb

(5)

MAR 1 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

OTHERWISE

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

M

Per

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 864 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

SAC, Atlanta (100-5586)

2/23/65

Director, FBI (106670)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SECURITY MATTER - C

1 - Mr. Baumgardner  
(Field Supervision)  
1 - Mr. Forsyth  
1 - Mr. Martin

b7(c)

ReAirtel 2/15/65, copies to Chicago, "Cominfil  
of SCLC, IS-C."

It was reported that subject King may appear in  
Chicago before the Woodlawn Association of the Two (phonetic).  
Chicago was requested to identify the above association.

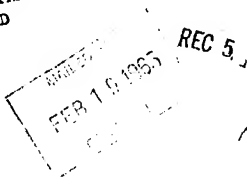
As the matter dealt with in reairtel pertains  
primarily to subject King rather than "Cominfil of SCLC,"  
further communications relative to this matter should be sub-  
mitted in the King caption.

2 - Chicago

b7(c)

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-8-80 BY SP4 JRM/ld  
6076

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.



100-106670-

19 FEB 23 1965

11-14-79

UNCLASSIFIED  
9803 RFP (10)

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Bishop  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Mr. Tele. Room  
Mr. Holmes  
Miss Gandy

66 MAR 1 1965 TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

FBI

Date: 2/16/65

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109276)  
FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-11950) (P)

**[REDACTED]** b7(c)  
THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT;  
PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two (2) copies of  
letterhead memorandum concerning captioned individual.

One copy of letterhead memorandum is being  
furnished Secret Service, Kansas City, Missouri.

Confidential source in letterhead memorandum  
**[REDACTED]** b7(D)

2-Bureau (Enc. 2) (Registered Mail)  
2-Kansas City  
HKJ:lib  
(5)  
2-18-65  
cc encl. to  
HARRIS - 6/1/65

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-8-80 BY SP4SPM/ld  
6076

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

100-106670-  
NOT RECORDED  
133 FEB 26 1965

67 MAR 3 1965

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M

Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Kansas City, Missouri

February 16, 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-8-80 BY SP-4 JML/LL  
b7b

b7(c)

At 6:40 p.m., February 15, 1965, the Kansas City, Missouri Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was telephonically contacted by a male identifying himself as [REDACTED] informed that parties unknown to him were trying to recruit him to kill President Johnson and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. b7(c)

[REDACTED] claimed that he formerly resided at [REDACTED] Kansas City, Missouri, but now lives in a downtown Kansas City, Missouri, hotel which he refused to identify, for the reason that he would be in danger from the recruiters if it were learned he had contacted the FBI by telephone. b7(c)

[REDACTED] said that he has worked a route for the [REDACTED] and while running this route he was approached by a stranger who told [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] had been chosen to assassinate the President and Dr. King, and that if [REDACTED] attempted to contact authorities, [REDACTED] would be sorry. The stranger allegedly told [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] would be met at the bus station (not identified by [REDACTED] where [REDACTED] would receive further instructions. The bus station meeting was to be at 10:00 a.m., February 16, 1965. b7(c)

[REDACTED] said he had no telephone, that he was calling from a pay telephone, Plaza 3-9317, and would call the FBI back at 7:30 p.m., February 15, 1965, to arrange for an interview by the FBI later the night of February 15, 1965. b7(c)

[REDACTED] said his derogatory views concerning both "targets" were well known, as well as the fact that he was once a rifle expert in the Army. [REDACTED] said he does not wish to commit such a crime and is seeking any way out. [REDACTED] did not telephone, and has not further contacted the FBI Office. b7(c)

100-106670

On the early morning of February 16, 1965, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] and instructions  
of her supervisor, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] telephonically furnished the following  
information, without mentioning [REDACTED] b7(c)

[REDACTED] has been employed [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] He was an alcoholic, had [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] and has  
worked steadily, missing only two nights of work at the  
[REDACTED] said b7(c)  
that [REDACTED] began driving trucks for [REDACTED] on February  
2, 1955, and so far as is known, has been rational during his  
entire employment and a non-user of alcoholics, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] has additional descriptive and background  
information concerning [REDACTED]

A confidential source informed on the early morning  
of February 16, 1965, that telephone number Plaza 3-3317 is  
a non-published pay telephone at Katz Drug Company, 3200  
Troost, Kansas City, Missouri.

The above-named [REDACTED] may possibly  
be identical with a [REDACTED] the subject of a  
National Stolen Property Act case, involving worthless checks  
in January, 1948. The Houston, Texas, FBI Office was origin. b7(c)  
Information available reflects that [REDACTED] was  
born [REDACTED] Texas, was a white male,  
six feet tall, weighing 205 pounds, and was formerly a member  
of the [REDACTED] Texas Fire Department, from [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] last known address in  
[REDACTED] was [REDACTED] his wife,  
name [REDACTED] but her whereabouts  
were unknown [REDACTED]

FBI

Date: 2/17/65

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

From: SAC, DENVER (100-9045)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM - C

Re Denver airtel to Bureau 2/4/65, cc Atlanta.

For information, the 2/10/65 edition of the "Colorado Daily," a University of Colorado campus newspaper, reported that MARTIN LUTHER KING is now scheduled to speak in Macky Auditorium at the University on 3/25/65.

Denver will keep Bureau and Atlanta advised of any pertinent developments:

- 80% RB
- ③ - Bureau (RM)
  - 2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (RM)
  - 1 - Denver
- JFM:mfm  
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-8-80 BY SP4 JRM/ML  
6076

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OTHERWISE.

REC-47

100-106670-802

C. C. Wick

Approved: [Signature] Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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FBI

Date: 2/12/65

DATE 12-8-50 BY SP4 JRM/LL

Transmit the following in 6076 (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (100-NEW) *RUC*

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM - C

RE: ROBERT JOE BROWN  
HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA

ReBuairtel to Charlotte, copy to Atlanta, dated 2/8/65, captioned as above, and Atlanta airtels enclosing letterhead memorandum dated 2/1/65 and 2/2/65, entitled "Cominfil of SCIC, IS - C."

There are enclosed for the Bureau and Atlanta three copies each of an article appearing in the 1/31/65 issue of the "Enterprise", a High Point, N. C., daily newspaper. This article was written by ROBERT MARKS, and contains a complete resume of background concerning ROBERT J. BROWN, and reflecting that he was named High Point's Young Man of the Year as winner of the Junior Chamber of Commerce Distinguished Service Award for 1964.

The following investigation was conducted by

SA [REDACTED] *b7(c)*  
AT HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA

ENCLOSURE

[REDACTED] *b7(D)* advised that BROWN was placed in file in May 1956 and was last checked

- 1cc to hq. 806 RB*  
③ - Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM) (100-106670) *112-100-106670-16*  
3 - Atlanta (Enc. 3) (RM) (2 - 100-5586) (1 - 100-5718)  
3 - Charlotte (2 - 100-NEW) (1 - 157-260)

RLK/esp  
(9)

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OTHERWISE.

Approved: [Signature] Sent            M Per             
Special Agent in Charge



in January 1965. She explained that he is married to SALLIE W. BROWN, a former teacher in the local school system, and is president of B & C Associates, 622 East Washington Street, a public relations firm. His wife reportedly is secretary-treasurer of the company.

b7(D)

Point, N. C., advised BROWN has the following identification record:

- 9/3/63 - Trespassing, prayer for judgment continued.
- 9/7/63 - Congregating on sidewalk at K & W Cafeteria, not guilty.
- 10/26/63 - Stop sign violation, prayer for judgment continued.

September 1963 explained that the two arrests during September 1963 resulted from his participation in racial demonstrations.

In 1963, BROWN was described as follows:

Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Born	2/26/35
	High Point, N. C.
Height	6 feet
Weight	178 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Build	Medium

The only reference contained in Charlotte indices concerning BROWN is set forth in letterhead memorandum submitted by the Richmond Office on 9/27/63, captioned "National Convention, SCLC, Richmond, Va., 9/24-27/63, RM," copies of which were

CE 100-NEW

furnished the Bureau and Atlanta by Richmond airtel 9/27/63. This letterhead memorandum sets forth list of individuals who were to give reports at the convention and one of these individuals was listed as ROBERT J. BROWN, High Point, N. C. No other references to ROBERT JOE BROWN were located in Charlotte indices.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 12-8-80 BY SP4JRM/LL

6076

## HIGH POINTER OF THE WEEK

# Robert Brown

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4C ENTERPRISE  
High Point, N. C.

Date: 1-31-65

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: CH

☐ Being Investigated

By ROBERT MARKS  
Enterprise Staff Writer

In 1960, Robert J. Brown decided to quit his job as a federal narcotics agent in New York City and return to High Point, his home town.

He stuck to his decision despite the reluctance of his wife and efforts of friends to dissuade him. After all, he was a Negro, and what chance was there for a Negro "down there"?

Brown returned to High Point and, last week, five years after coming home, saw the faith he had in himself and in his home town justified. Brown was named High Point's Young Man of the Year as winner of the Junior Chamber of Commerce Distinguished Service Award for 1964.

The 24th person and the first Negro to receive the award presented by local Jaycees, Brown was selected for the honor by a secret committee from a list of nominees cited for their community work and leadership.

In business, Brown is president and owner of B&C Associates, a public relations firm; chairman of the board of United Publishers Inc., which publishes the Carolina Times, largest and oldest Negro newspaper in North and South Carolina; and is chairman of the board of directors of Solar Corp., which operates a supermarket and warehouse.



(Photo by Snow Studio)

ROBERT J. BROWN  
Young Man of Year

#### Church Worker

In church and civic affairs, he is a member of the board of St. Stephens AME Zion Church and of the Carl Chavis YMCA. He is a student advisor at William Penn High School. Last year, Brown was chairman of the Citizens Steering Committee in race relations, a field that has drawn a great deal of his time and effort in recent years. He served as a member of a subcommittee on job opportunity and retraining for the High Point Humans Relations Commission and was appointed by Gov. Terry Sanford to be a member of the North Carolina Good Neighbor Council.

He is relocation advisor for the High Point Urban Renewal Commission and has served as High Point chairman for the United Negro College Fund appeal.

Why did Brown decide to return to High Point in 1960?

"I wanted to go into business for myself," he says. "I felt I should come back to my home in High Point and do what I could to make this a better place in which to live."

Brown is one of six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Brown. His father was a work-

er in a furniture factory. Because of his health, Mr. Brown has not been able to work since 1954. He and Mrs. Brown reside at 1309 E. Commerce St.

Brown attended High Point schools and graduated from William Penn High School in 1954. He studied at A&T College in Greensboro and at Virginia Union University in Richmond, Va.

#### Police Officer

In 1956, he joined the High Point Police Department as a patrolman and was married. He became a police officer in May; a groom in September. His wife, Sallie, is a native of High Point. She and Brown knew each other as a boy and girl in school together.

Brown left High Point in 1958 to go to work as a federal narcotics officer in New York City.

When he returned to High Point in 1960, he rented an office furnished with a desk, a chair and a telephone, over the Ritz Theater on E. Washington Drive. For six months, he contacted industries and business in High Point and other cities in the East and Midwest, seeking clients for his public relations firm. At the end of six months, his savings were exhausted and he had only one client.

One afternoon, while sitting in his office wondering what he should do, he received

a telephone call from New York City. A man he knew there wanted him to do some public relations and survey work for his company. Brown was in New York the next day to begin work on the assignment. In the next few months, he earned as much money as he had made in two years as a narcotics agent.

With the success of his business, Brown did not forget his home town. He worked on projects that helped High Point to win the All-American City award. When protest demonstrations by Negroes broke out on a large scale in the summer of 1963, Brown worked with both white and Negro groups in seeking a solution.

Last year, Brown and his wife moved into their new home on Pennywood Drive. His public relations firm is located in newer and larger offices on E. Washington Drive. His ability has been recognized at industry and business meetings in New York, Chicago and other cities of the nation.

Robert Brown has no regrets for his decision to come home.

"When I was having such a hard time at the beginning," he says, "my grandmother told me if I had faith and conviction in what I was doing I should not lose hope she was right."

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 860 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

RE:           BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
              (U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1135  
  
              SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
              V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
              CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 2/15/65 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

2/18/65

b7(c)

AIRTEL

To: SACs, Atlanta (100-5536)  
New York (100-136585)

From: Director, FBI (100-106670)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM - C

ReATairtel, copies to New York, "Cominfil of SCLC, IS - C," 2/15/65, which made reference to one Rachel Deboise (phonetic). A lead was set out to identify this individual.

Rachel Deboise (phonetic) may be identical to one Rachel DuBois, a woman who is in her seventies and has been variously described as a Quaker, a pacifist, and an educator. At one time she was Professor of Intercultural Education, New York University. She has had prior communist front connections.

Through available established reliable sources promptly attempt to further identify the individual referred to in reairtel and determine if identical to the Rachel DuBois mentioned above concerning whom there are references in the New York Office files. Particularly, determine whether this individual has any connections with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and/or King. Promptly furnish the Bureau a results of file reviews and check with established reliable sources.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-8-80 BY SP4JRM/AREC 47

6076

RECORDED

FEB 18 1965

COMM-FBI

FEB 19 1965

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58 FEB 25 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Bland

2/18/65

b7(c)

AIRTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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To: SACs, Atlanta (100-5536)  
New York (100-136585)

1284 SP4JPM/LL

b074

From: Director, FBI (100-106670)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM - C

ReATairtel, copies to New York, 2/15/65, which enclosed a letterhead memorandum (LHM) of same date reporting on a contact between subject King and Clarence Jones concerning forthcoming speech commitments of King. King indicated that Jones and "our friend" could work on the speeches and it was observed that the "our friend" was a likely reference to Stanley David Levison.

Through established, reliable sources of both recipient offices and any other investigation which the New York Office feels appropriate and can be conducted with full security, efforts should be made to factually establish any assistance which Levison may render to King either directly or through Jones in this matter.

Keep the Bureau promptly advised of any pertinent information obtained and positive information should be reported in a manner suitable for dissemination.

b7(c)

cc \_\_\_\_\_  
asst \_\_\_\_\_  
adm \_\_\_\_\_  
inv \_\_\_\_\_  
rec \_\_\_\_\_  
trng \_\_\_\_\_  
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inf \_\_\_\_\_  
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RECEIVED  
FEB 18 1965  
COMM-FBI

REC-47 / 100-106670-255

FEB 19 1965

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 17 1965

TELETYPE

VNFBI KAN CITY

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DATE 12-8-90 BY SP4JRM/LL

FBI WASH DC

1-43AM URGENT 2-17-65 HFL

TO KANSAS CITY

FROM DIRECTOR

100-106670-

b7c

b7(c)

[REDACTED] THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT;  
PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

REURTEL FEBRUARY SIXTEEN INSTANT.

INFORMATION IN RETEL SHOULD BE FURNISHED TO APPROPRIATE  
LOCAL POLICE AGENCY. IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DONE, ATLANTA SHOULD  
BE FURNISHED DETAILS SO THAT ATLANTA POLICE DEPARTMENT MAY  
BE ADVISED OF THREAT TO KING.

END

KC KLS

FBI KAN CITY

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OTHERWISE.

58 FEB 25 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN  
62-109078

CITY

GET DIRECT 2/18/68

FOR (62-100176)

LAS CITY (100-11958)

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DATE 12-8-80 BY SP4/SLH/LL  
6076

THOMAS JACOB; THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT; PROTECTION  
PRESIDENT.

PERSON IDENTIFYING SELF AS [REDACTED] TELEPHONICALLY  
KANSAS CITY NIGHT OF FEB FIFTEEN THAT WHILE WORKING  
[REDACTED] APPROACHED BY STRANGER TO KILL  
JOHNSON AND DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., THAT [REDACTED]  
MEETING WITH PLOTTERS FEB SIXTEEN AND WOULD TELEPHONICALLY  
FBI OFFICE LATER NIGHT OF FEB FIFTEEN FOR INTERVIEW BUT  
WANTED TO CONTACT OFFICE SINCE. ON AX FEB SIXTEEN, TODAY,  
[REDACTED] RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT OF [REDACTED] AT KANSAS CITY  
SECRET VERIFIED FROM FIFTEEN JAN SIXTYFIVE TO AFTERNOON FEB  
SIXTEEN AND THAT [REDACTED] HAD BEEN ADJUSTING SATISFACTORILY UNDER  
REHABILITATION AS FORMER ALCOHOLIC. [REDACTED] MAY BE IDENTICAL WITH  
PERSON OF SAME NAME, SUBJECT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FOR PASSING WORTHLESS CHECKS AS FORMER MEMBER [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] FIRE DEPARTMENT. ALSO POSSIBLY IDENTICAL WITH  
PERSON OF SAME NAME SUBJECT OF WANTED NOTICE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FOR [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED], PD. SECRET SERVICE KANSAS CITY MISSOURI IMMEDIATELY  
ADVISED AS ABOVE INFORMATION DEVELOPED. LHM'S [REDACTED]

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OTHERWISE.

NOT RECORDED  
183 FEB 19 1965

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 7 1965

TELETYPE

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

11-13 PM URGENT 2-7-65 PM

TO DIRECTOR /100-106670/ --4-- - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK /100-136555 3P

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

~~SM - C~~  
SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 12-8-80 BY SP4  
6076

2/7/65  
RE NY TELETYPE TWO SEVEN SIXTY-FIVE AND NEW YORK TELEPHONE

CALLS TO BUREAU AND BUREAU TELEPHONE CALLS TO NEW YORK.

ADVISED THAT

CLARENCE JONES PREPARED PRESS RELEASE FOR MARTIN LUTHER KING ON  
EVENTS IN SELMA, ALABAMA. IT IS NOTED THAT EARLIER IN THE  
AFTERNOON, STANLEY LEVINSON VISITED THE CLARENCE JONES RESIDENCE  
AT REQUEST OF JONES FOR CONSULTATION ON MATTER JONES DID NOT  
WISH TO DISCUSS ON TELEPHONE.

JONES READ THE FOLLOWING PREPARED TEXT TO HARRY WACHTEL FOR  
HIS COMMENTS AND CHANGES..

"RECENT EVENTS IN SELMA, ALABAMA, HAVE DISCLOSED THE  
PERSISTING BARRIERS TO ENFRANCHISEMENT OF NEGROES IN THE SOUTH.  
IF THE RATE OF REGISTRATION MANIPULATED IN SELMA WERE TO PERSIST AS IS  
IT WOULD TAKE SEVERAL DECADES TO REGISTER ELIGIBLE NEGROES. THE  
MANDATE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE INTENTION OF CONGRESS ARE

END PAGE ONE

66 FEB 24 1965

100-106670-857

MAIL DELIVERY FOR THE DIRECTOR

REC-102  
100-106670-857  
Th. G. W. H. V. P. H. J. R.  
2/18/65 - T. J. J. R.  
6/11/65

PAGE TWO NY /100-136565/.

SUBVERTED BY THESE CONDITIONS. THERE IS A CLEAR AND URGENT NEED FOR NEW AND IMPROVED FEDERAL LEGISLATION AND <sup>1</sup>EXECUTIVE ACTION TO ELIMINATE THESE UNDEMOCRATIC BARRIERS. <sup>2</sup>TO PURSUE THIS OBJECTIVE CONFERENCES IN WASHINGTON ARE BEING PLANNED. THE PRESSURE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS HAVE MADE IMPRACTICAL A MONDAY CONFERENCE WITH THE WHITE HOUSE. HOWEVER, ON TUESDAY I WILL BE MEETING WITH VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY IN HIS CAPACITY AS CHAIRMAN OF THE NEWLY FORMED COUNCIL FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, NICHOLAS DE KATZENBACH.) FOLLOWING THE PRELIMINARY EXPLORATIONS OF THE ISSUE., PLANS WILL BE MADE FOR FURTHER DISCUSSION ON APPROPRIATE LEVELS WHERE THE PROGRAMS WE BELIEVE TO BE INDISPENSABLE FOR SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS CAN BE EXAMINED <sup>3</sup>UNQUOTE.

WITH THE AGREEMENT OF JONES, WACHTEL THEN MADE THE FOLLOWING CHANGES..

FIRST FOUR SENTENCES OF TEXT REMAINED THE SAME WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE SUBSTITUTIONS OF <sup>4</sup>QUOTE <sup>1</sup>EXPANDED LAW ENFORCEMENT <sup>5</sup>UNQUOTE FOR <sup>6</sup>QUOTE <sup>7</sup>EXECUTIVE ACTION <sup>8</sup>UNQUOTE. REVISED TEXT CONTINUES...  
END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE NY 100-136585/

NOTE TO PURSUE THIS OBJECTIVE CONFERENCES IN WASHINGTON HAVE  
BEEN SCHEDULED. THE PRESSURE OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS  
HAVE MADE IMPRACTICAL THE SCHEDULED MONDAY CONFERENCES. HOWEVER,  
ON TUESDAY I WILL BE MEETING WITH VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY IN HIS  
NEW CAPACITY AS CHAIRMAN OF THE NEWLY CREATED COUNCIL FOR EQUAL  
OPPORTUNITY AND WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL, NICHOLAS DE KATZENBACH. I  
AM IN COMMUNICATION WITH THE WHITE HOUSE CONCERNING A POSSIBLE  
MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT. WHILE THERE ARE NO DEFINITE  
ARRANGEMENTS FOR SUCH A MEETING I AM HOPEFUL THAT SUCH A  
CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD ON TUESDAY ~~WEDNESDAY~~. LAST SENTENCE  
OF PRESS RELEASE IS UNCHANGED.

ND

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC

CC-MR. ROSEN

FBI

Date: 2/11/65

Type in plaintext or code

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL  
(Priority)

TO : Director, FBI (44-7659)  
FROM : SAC, Mobile (44-732)(P)  
SUBJECT: DISCRIMINATION IN REGISTRATION  
AND VOTING, PERRY COUNTY, ALA.  
CR; EL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-8-80 BY SP4 JEM/ML  
6076

Attached hereto are eight copies of letterhead  
memo re captioned matter. Copies of above furnished locally  
to military intelligence agencies and Departmental Attorney,  
Selma, Ala. U

The identity of the Bureau Agent who received the  
information in the attached letterhead memo from Attorney  
PETER HALL is SA [REDACTED] Interview of Rev. JAMES  
BEVEL was conducted by SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]  
Notification of [REDACTED] Chief of Police, and [REDACTED]  
Perry County Sheriff, Marion, Ala., was made by  
SA [REDACTED] State Investigator [REDACTED] was  
identified by SA [REDACTED] U

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)  
2 - Mobile (1 - 44-732)  
(1 - 100-1472)(MARTIN LUTHER KING)

HJD:esp  
(5)

144-RT-LH/MC/PLAT  
44-732-1165  
44-732-1165  
SP-5 JEM

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED

FEB 23 1965

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-1116



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Mobile, Alabama  
February 11, 1965

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-8-80 BY SP4JRM/ld

6076

Discrimination in Registration  
and Voting, Perry County,  
Alabama

Peter Hall, Negro attorney from Birmingham, Alabama, on February 9, 1965, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he had been at the Dallas County Jail in Selma, Alabama, on the date conferring with Reverend James A. Bevel, presently confined at the jail. He stated Bevel gave him two small pieces of paper, one of which contained the following writings:

Chad Rivers hired trigger man to kill MLK.  
Mrs. Ethel Wiley was mtg. at Fuller's Store.  
Told Mrs. Ella Harris."

The second slip of paper contained the following writings: "Miss Bertha Fikes."

Hall stated that Bevel had indicated this information had been furnished to him as a possible threat against Reverend Martin Luther King; however, he did not know when or from whom Bevel had obtained this information.

Reverend James A. Bevel, Southern Christian Leadership Conference Staff Member, was interviewed at the Dallas County Jail on February 9, 1965. Reverend Bevel stated he had received the above slips of paper from an unknown Negro female on February 7 or 8, 1965. He stated this Negro female was not Mrs. Bertha Fikes, but that it was his understanding that she might have gotten her information from Bertha Fikes, whom he believes is a Selma resident.

Bevel stated he knew nothing further concerning this alleged threat.

Moses Fikes, 1622 Railroad Street, Selma, Alabama, advised he is married to Bertha Fikes. At the time of the interview, February 9, 1965, he stated that on Sunday,

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

ENCLOSURE

Discrimination in Registration  
and Voting, Perry County, Ala.

February 7, 1965. Ella Harris, his wife's mother, visited them in Selma and he recalls that during conversation she told them that sometime last week she had been talking to Mattie Chris (phonetic), a Negro female from Perryville, Alabama. He stated Perryville is a small, unincorporated town in Perry County ten or fifteen miles from Marion. Fikes stated that according to Ella Harris in this conversation Mattie Chris told her that she works for Estel Mosley, a white woman who also resides near Perryville, and that Mrs. Mosley told her she was at Sullens Store at Perryville when some white man had reportedly said that if Martin Luther King came to Marion he would be killed. He stated that at no time did he hear the name Claud Rivers mentioned, but he does believe there is a white person named Claud Rivers who lives somewhere in the Perryville area. He stated that his wife may have told this story to persons in the Selma area who may have furnished the information to Reverend Bevel.

It should be noted Reverend Martin Luther King did go to Marion, Alabama, on the afternoon of February 5, 1965, where he made a brief speech and returned to Selma.

The above information was furnished to [redacted] [redacted] Schute, Marion, Alabama, and to [redacted] Sheriff, Perry County, Marion, Alabama, on February 10, 1965. b7(c)

This information was also furnished to [redacted] State Investigator, Alabama State Troopers, Selma, Alabama, on February 10, 1965.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-8-80 BY SP-1 JEM/SLH  
6576

Date 2/9/65

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

Type in plaintext or code

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)  
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (100-1472) (RUC)  
SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM - C

Re Bureau airtel to Mobile 2/5/65. (U)

[REDACTED] Selma, Ala., advised [REDACTED] that MARTIN LUTHER KING did not mail any letters from the Selma jail during his recent incarceration there. [REDACTED] said, however, that numerous people visited KING in the jail and could have carried out letters for him. [REDACTED] said that as far as he knows KING was not searched when placed in the jail and, thus, he does not know whether or not KING had any letters with him when he entered the jail. (U)

Concerning the report that the FBI had appealed to KING to leave Selma, this is absolutely false. KING was not interviewed by any Bureau personnel while in Selma. He was photographed on 1/18/65 after he was assaulted by a white male at Hotel Albert in Selma. The photographing agent, SA [REDACTED] spoke to KING notifying him that he wanted to take his photograph but did not identify himself and did not interview KING or comment other than notifying him that he was taking his picture, to which KING readily agreed. (U)

- ③ - Bureau (RM)
- ② - New York (RM)
- ② - Atlanta (RM)
- ② - Mobile
- JTB:sis
- (9)

REC-64

100-106670-656

C. C. Wick

6 1 1965

REC-64

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 855 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

SAC, Milwaukee

2/17/65

b7(c)

REC-50

Director, FBI (100-106670) - 100-106670

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

SM - C

OO : AT

ReMOlet 2/9/65, a Xerox copy of which is enclosed for Milwaukee and Atlanta. U

Milwaukee is instructed to make an immediate determination as to the reliability of [REDACTED] (presumably Milwaukee), through review of its files and contact with only established, reliable sources. If no reason exists for not interviewing [REDACTED] he should be contacted for specific information relating to the matters set out in the telegram he reportedly sent. Of particular significance would be facts to back up the claim the subject King "met with communists in hotel room at Oslo, Norway." U

b7(c)

Give this matter prompt attention and furnish the Bureau and Atlanta available information concerning [REDACTED] and results of interview. If not interviewed, furnish reasons therefor. U

b7(c)

Enclosure

1 - Atlanta (100-5586) (Enclosure)

NOTE:

Mobile Office was advised by [REDACTED] Selma, Alabama, that the Chief of Police at Selma had received a telegram dated 2/4/65 at Milwaukee presumably from [REDACTED] claimed to have proof that King met with communists at hotel room at Oslo and that a Norwegian seaman had given signed documents to [REDACTED] U

b7(c)

MAILED 7  
FEB 16 1965  
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-8-80 BY SP4 JAM/ldh  
6026

DP-2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

DATE: 2/9/65

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-1472)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM - C

The Mobile Office was advised by [REDACTED] b7(c)  
[REDACTED] Selma, Alabama, that he is  
in possession of a telegram dated 2/4/65 at Milwaukee,  
Wisconsin, addressed to the Chief of Police, Selma, Ala.,  
which reads as follows: U

"I HAVE PROOF LUTHER KING MET WITH COMMUNISTS IN  
HOTEL ROOM AT OSLO, NORWAY. ALSO KING PAID \$500  
TO HOTEL CLERK AT FINLAND CITY FOR PUBLICATION TO  
HAVE BREAKFAST SERVED IN BED BY WHITE WAITRESS IN  
BIKINI SUIT. NORWEGIAN SEAMAN GAVE ME SIGNED  
DOCUMENTS. U

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-4-80 BY SP4JRM/ld

The above is being furnished for whatever action the  
Bureau may deem advisable. U

100-808RB  
2 - Bureau (RM)  
1 - Mobile  
EMD:Amg  
(3)

100-106670-854  
12 FEB 11 1965

INT. SEC. b7(c)

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 853 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCL)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 2/16/65 pulled from this file  
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis  
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

100 - 106670

FBI

Date: 2/13/65

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12-8-80 BY SP5/AM/ld

6076

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)  
 FROM: SAC, DETROIT (100-31418) (RUC)  
 MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
 SM - C  
 (OO: ATLANTA)

Re Atlanta radiogram to Director, 2/10/65. U

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM  
 dated and captioned as above. Two copies are being furnished  
 to Atlanta. U

The confidential source utilized in the LHM is [REDACTED]

b7(D) [REDACTED] who was contacted by SA  
 b7(C) [REDACTED] and who requested his identity be concealed. U

b7(D)

News clippings being sent to Bureau. U

- (2) - Bureau (Enc. 5)  
 2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (Enc. 2)  
 1 - Detroit

FJP/emc  
 (5)

AGENCY: ACSL, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;  
 DEPT: ISD, CRD, [REDACTED]

DATE FORW: 2/15/65

HOW FORW: N/S

BY: S.F.P. CO.

REC-12

100-106670-852  
FEB 15 1965

FBI SEC. 1

Approved: [Signature]

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

69 FEB 23 1965

1800 AT + 1800 LHM 808008



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Detroit, Michigan  
February 13, 1965

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.

On February 10, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Martin Luther King was scheduled to arrive at Capitol City Airport, Lansing, Michigan, at 2:44 PM on February 11, 1965, to conduct a television video-tape interview from 3:00 PM to 3:40 PM, appear at a press conference from 3:45 PM to 4:10 PM, speak at Fairchild Auditorium, Michigan State University (MSU) from 4:10 PM to 5:00 PM, and depart Lansing Capitol City Airport at 5:40 PM via United Airlines Flight 631 en route to Chicago. (U)

The February 10, 1965, edition of "Michigan State News", a daily newspaper published by and for the students of MSU, East Lansing, Michigan, on page one contained an article entitled "Itinerary Set For Visit Of Martin Luther King", which states in part that Martin Luther King would be speaking at MSU to "kickoff" a fund-raising drive for the All University Student Government summer educational project in Mississippi. King, according to the article, will speak in connection with the new project which will provide funds and personnel to help Rust College in Holly Springs, Mississippi. The main project will be a summer clinic to raise the reading ability of high school juniors and seniors in the area. (U)

The February 12, 1965, edition of "Michigan State News", page one, contained an article entitled "King Fires Out Three Challenges In Speech Before 4,000 Students", which states in part that a crowd of nearly 4,000 people at the Fairchild Auditorium listened to King speak after giving him a standing ovation for nearly a minute before and after his talk. (U)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-8-80 BY SP4 JRM/ML ENCLOSURE

6076



Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.

The main theme of his speech was achieving a world brotherhood perspective, getting rid of the notion that there are superior and inferior races, and developing massive action programs to rid the world of segregation. ✓

King departed the Lansing area as scheduled without incident. ✓✓

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. ✓✓

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 2-8-80

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

6/11

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-8-80 BY SP4JRM/LL  
6076

Original filed in:

Pages 1990-1997. Congressman Dickinson, (R) Alabama, spoke concerning the situation in Selma, Alabama. He commented on the activities of Dr. Martin Luther King and stated "although it is not generally known, it is true that the FBI has asked Dr. King to remove himself from the premises, to remove himself from this inflammatory and volatile situation. They have asked him to please get out and to let law and order prevail. This he has refused to do." U

100-106671  
NOV 17 1979  
184 FEB 17 1980

1295  
In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 2-7-65 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that copies of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 85/ pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

DATE: 2/12/65

FROM : *[Signature]* TAMPA (100-716)

SUBJECT: DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
(OO: Atlanta)

*[Redacted]* advised that at an informal meeting *[Redacted]* most of the persons assembled were talking about the fact that MARTIN LUTHER KING, the integrationist, was then in jail in Alabama. Most of the persons assembled stated that they would like to see someone kill KING. *[Signature]* b7(D)

// In view of the fact that the above is general type information, no letterhead memorandum is being prepared by Tampa UACB. *[Signature]*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-8-80 BY SP4JRM/ld  
6076

EXP. PROC.

30

- 1 - Bureau  
2 - Atlanta (100-5586)  
1 - Tampa

LEB:dh  
(5)

REC-30

100-106670-850  
21 FEB 15 1965

EX-103



LEADER COPY R.B.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7(c) b7(D) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); \_\_\_\_\_ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-106610-849

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X  
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
X FOR THIS PAGE X  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) b(1) b7(c) b7(d) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); \_\_\_\_\_ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

NOT REC. 2/12/65. Chg. AIRTEL pg. 1-2.

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
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 X DELETED PAGE(S) X  
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
 X FOR THIS PAGE X  
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

RE:           BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
              (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185  
  
              SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
              V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
              CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 848 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

Date: 2/8/65

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

V1a AIRTEL

~~(Priority)~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM  
IS-C

Re New York teletype of 2/5/65, concerning meeting of Research Committee at WACHTEL's office; teletypes of 2/6 and 7/65, about a meeting of KING with President JOHNSON and the Attorney General.

Enclosed are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum, captioned and dated as above; two copies are enclosed for Atlanta.

The sources of the information in the letterhead memorandum and the order of their appearance are as follows:

5-Bureau (100-442529) (Encl. 7) (RM)

(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)

(1-100-158790) (MARTIN, EUGENE  
(BAYARD RUSTIN)

2-Atlanta (100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (Encl. 2) (RM)

(1-100-6670) (CIRM)

1-New York (100-46729) (BAYARD RUSTIN) (42)

1-New York (100-73250) (CLARENCE JONES) (42)

1-New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (42)

1-New York (100-118883) (MICHAEL HARRINGTON)

1-New York (100-148289) (HARRY WACH

1-New York (100-149194) (SCLC) (41)

JMK:rmv

~~Confidential~~

ENCLOSURE (15)

ENCLOSURE

100 of 1417 to 1510  
2-16-65

1 Hand copy of MS.  
to be sent.

110

IN: SEC



NY 100-153735

CONFIDENTIAL

SAS [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] observed the individuals entering 575 Madison Ave., NYC., on 2/5/65 b7(c)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(C)

b(1)

CONFIDENTIAL



~~SECRET~~  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Bureau 100-442529

New York, New York  
February 8, 1965

CLASSIFIED BY *SP4JRM/b*  
EXTENDED BY *2*  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION *2-8-85*  
*12-8-80*

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters  
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information on February 4, 1965, indicating that Clarence Jones received information on that date which revealed that Harry Wachtel wanted him (Jones) to attend a meeting of the "Research Committee" (a meeting of Martin Luther King's advisors) on February 5, 1965. According to the source, the meeting was to take place at Wachtel's office, 575 Madison Avenue, New York City, between the hours 12:30 and 5:30 PM. *U*

Wachtel, according to the source, had received a message from Andrew Young (Program Director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC), in Selma, Alabama, on February 4, 1965, that the meeting should be held as planned, adding, however, that Martin Luther King would not attend but would be represented by him (Young). *U*

During the late evening of February 4, 1965, the same confidential source advised that Clarence Jones and Andrew Young were in contact on that evening. Young advised that neither he nor King would attend the "Research Committee" meeting scheduled to be held on February 5, 1965, in Wachtel's office. Young said that was due to the expected visit of several Congressmen in Selma, Alabama, on the same date. *U*

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

~~Group I~~  
~~Excluded from automatic~~  
~~downgrading and~~  
~~declassification~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S)

Classified by *6280*  
Exempt from GDS, Category *2*  
Date of declassification *Indefinite*  
*led for 12/6/79*

ENCLOSURE *100-442529-10*

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Harry Wachtel and Clarence Jones were in contact on February 5, 1965, regarding the scheduled "Research Committee" meeting for that date. Wachtel said in that regard that he was certain that King and Andrew Young would not attend, and that only Bayard Rustin (Organizer of the March on Washington), Cleveland Robinson (Secretary-Treasurer of District 65, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers Union; American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, AFL-CIO), Walter Fauntroy, Director of the Washington office of the SCLC), Mike Harrington (National Committee member of the Socialist Party) and he (Wachtel) would attend. u

Wachtel and Jones also took the opportunity to discuss a letter which appeared in "The New York Times" on February 5, 1965, which solicited funds in behalf of King and the SCLC. In that regard, Wachtel said he was a "little unhappy that he had not been in on the composition of the letter, and how big a bomb it would have been if King had been released from jail." Wachtel said he desired that King get out of jail, but Jones said he trusted King's timing and urged Wachtel not to worry about it. u

With regard to the letter in "The New York Times", which Wachtel and Jones discussed, it is noted that on February 5, 1965, "The New York Times", page 15, carried an advertisement captioned, "A Letter From Martin Luther King from a Selma, Alabama, Jail". In the letter, King opens with a statement that little did the King of Norway realize when he presented him the Nobel Peace Prize that in less than sixty days he would be in jail, adding that he (King of Norway) and the world will be shocked because they are little aware of the unfinished business in the South. u

King continues: "By jailing hundreds of Negroes, the City of Selma, Alabama, has u

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

revealed the persisting ugliness of segregation to the nation and to the world". U

King, in answering a question as to why they were in jail, said, "Have you ever been required to answer 100 questions on government, some abstruse even to a political science specialist, merely to vote? Have you ever stood in line with over a hundred others and after waiting an entire day seen less than ten given the qualifying test?" U

King said: "We are in jail simply because we cannot tolerate these conditions for ourselves or our nation". U

A plea for funds is then made by King in behalf of the SCLC. U

According to the source, Jones and Wachtel also discussed the efforts being made to unseat the Mississippi Congressional delegation because of their state's refusal to permit Negroes to vote. In that regard, they commented over the fact that Bayard Rustin was "getting the red smear". Jones said it was not "red baiting" but simply a statement of the record and that people had to make their own decision. U

Wachtel quoted Rustin as saying, "Look, I may be a liability but I'm good". To this, Wachtel remarked, "This guy's a liability and he's not good, period". U

With reference to the meeting of the "Research Committee", on February 5, 1965, at 12:55 PM, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed Bayard Rustin enter the building at 575 Madison Avenue, New York City, and take the fifth floor elevator; at 1:35 PM, the Special Agents observed Cleveland Robinson enter and take the elevator to the fifth floor. U

- 3 -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

It is noted that Wachtel's office is on the fifth floor of the building at 575 Madison Avenue, New York City. U

On February 6, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Bayard Rustin was in contact, on that date, with Harry Wachtel. X U

Wachtel advised Rustin that Lee White (Special White House Assistant) had contacted Wachtel and stated President Johnson was disturbed and annoyed with King's recent statement that he would see President Johnson on February 8, 1965. According to White, President Johnson is tied up February 8, 1965, and that King could meet with Attorney General Katzenbach on February 8, 1965. X (U)

Wachtel said a second tentative plan would be for King to telephone President Johnson, February 6, 1965, and then see Katzenbach February 8, 1965. Wachtel said that King could issue a statement that he had just talked to the President. X (U)

The final course of action was not known by the source. U

During the afternoon of February 7, 1965, the first source mentioned heretofore, furnished information that Harry Wachtel and Clarence Jones were in conference on that date regarding a meeting of King and President Johnson. Wachtel said he had been in touch with Lee White at the White House about King's coming trip to Washington. In that regard, Wachtel said that trip had opened up a "hornets' nest for the President", and that King's statement about a meeting with the President would have to be very carefully worded. U

Wachtel said the White House desired certain words such as "not definite, hopeful, in view of circumstances" used by King in his statement about meeting the President. U

- 4 -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

King, according to Wachtel, was to see the President some time after his meeting on Tuesday with the Vice President and Attorney General, but said that fact had to be kept in complete secrecy. If it got out, Wachtel said, the President would not see King. U

Wachtel, in pursuing the matter further, said he hated to see the Viet Nam crisis, but at least it showed that he (Lee White) did not lie yesterday when he said the National Security Council expects to meet on Monday and Tuesday. U

King, according to Wachtel, "now knows that when he is dealing with the President, he is not dealing with a friend, but with a Texan". U

The same source furnished information on February 7, 1965, indicating that Stanley Levison visited Clarence Jones at his home on that date. The source was unable to advise what this visit pertained to. U

Late during the same date, the source advised that Clarence Jones prepared a press release for Martin Luther King on events in Selma, Alabama, and then conferred with Harry Wachtel, seeking his comments on the release. The release as prepared was as follows: U

"Recent events in Selma, Alabama, have disclosed the persisting barriers to enfranchisement of Negroes in the South. If the rate of registration manipulated in Selma were to prevail, it would take several decades to register eligible Negroes. The mandate of the American People and the intention of Congress are subverted by these conditions. There is a clear and urgent need for new and approved Federal legislation and Executive action to eliminate these undemocratic barriers. To pursue this objective, conferences in Washington are being planned. The pressure of international affairs have made impractical a Monday conference with the White House. However, on Tuesday, I will be meeting with Vice President Humphrey in his capacity as Chairman of the newly formed Council for Equal Opportunity, and the Attorney General, Nicholas De Katzenbach. Following the preliminary explorations of the issue, plans will be made for further discussion on appropriate levels where the programs we believe to be indispensable for solution of problems can be examined." U

- 5 -

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

With the concurrence of Jones, Wachtel expunged the words executive action and inserted law enforcement in lieu thereof, and made additional changes to read as follows after the words undemocratic barriers: u

"To pursue this objective conferences in Washington have been scheduled. The pressure of international developments has made impractical the scheduled Monday conference. However, on Tuesday, I will be meeting with Vice President Humphrey in his new capacity as Chairman of the newly created Council for Equal Opportunity, and with Attorney General Nicholas De Katzenbach. I am in communication with the White House concerning a possible meeting with the President. While there are no definite arrangements for such a meeting, I am hopeful that such a conference will be held on Tuesday. Following the preliminary explorations of the issue, plans will be made for further discussion on appropriate levels where the programs we believe to be indispensable for solution of problems can be examined." u

- 6 -  
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

# Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, Kings Point, Long Island, New York. U

[REDACTED]

b(1)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto. U

[REDACTED]

b(1)

C

[REDACTED]

b(1)

C

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC. U

~~SECRET~~



COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Clarence Jones is the General Counsel  
to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights,  
15 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. U

[REDACTED]

b(1)

The Labor Youth League has been designated  
pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

~~SECRET~~


### Communist Influence In Racial Matters

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, Bayard Rustin is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, Rustin is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, Rustin gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states. U

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1 column 2, reported that Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9-12, 1957. U

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958. U

 U

Another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that Bayard Rustin contacted Benjamin J. Davis on those dates X (u)

~~SECRET~~

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# Communist Influence In Racial Matters

and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, Davis told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which Rustin was to speak. (u)

[REDACTED] (c)

b(1)

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964. U


~~SECRET~~

Re: Communist Influence In Racial Matters

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in June, 1958, that Michael Harrington held the position of National Chairman of the Young Socialist League (YSL). U

A characterization of the YSL is attached hereto. U

In September, 1958, the same confidential source advised that Michael Harrington was a member of the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) following the merger of the YSL with the YPSL. U



b(1)

5

- 11 -

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild: LL

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.  
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.) LL
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'  
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.) LL
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the \* \* \* National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'  
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)" LL

INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE (ISL)  
FORMERLY WORKERS PARTY (WP)

The May 4, 1942, issue of "Labor Action," then an official publication of the Workers Party (WP), carried an article which reflected that the WP was formed in April, 1940, as a result of a split within the leadership of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). The article stated that when the Hitler-Stalin Pact was signed and Poland invaded, the minority group within the SWP, in proclaiming the formation of the WP, condemned the pact as being imperialistic in nature and stated it would not support either imperialist camp. LL

The April 25, 1949, issue of "Labor Action" contained an account of the Fifth National Convention of the WP, held March 24-27, 1949, in New York City, which reflected the change of name of the organization from the WP to the Independent Socialist League (ISL) in order to emphasize the character of the group as a propaganda group for the spreading of socialist ideas and not as a full-fledged political party. LL

The July 14, 1958, issue of "Labor Action," an official publication of the ISL, contained an article captioned, "The ISL Program in Brief." The article indicated: "The ISL stands for socialist democracy and against the two systems of exploitation which now divide the world: capitalism and Stalinism. The ISL, as a Marxist movement, looks to the working class and its ever-present struggle as the basic progressive force in society. The ISL is organized to spread the ideas of socialism in the labor movement and among all other sections of the people. There can be no lasting and genuine democracy without socialism and there can be no socialism without democracy." LL

The September 22, 1958, issue of "Labor Action" contained an undated statement signed by the Political Committee of the ISL which indicated that the ISL had been dissolved. The statement urged former ISL members to join the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation. LL

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. LL

## SOCIALIST YOUTH LEAGUE (SYL)

A confidential informant has advised that the Socialist Youth League (SYL) began in 1945 when several militant members of the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL), the youth organization of the Socialist Party, accepted a proposal that they become affiliated with the Workers Party. The first issue of the group's newspaper, "Youth Action for Socialism," in October, 1945, contained an article which indicated that "...Only socialism can answer youth's needs for jobs, peace, education and a fuller life...Our organization is the only national revolutionary youth group in America." U

The March 1, 1954, issue of the "Young Socialist Challenge," published as page three of "Labor Action," an official publication of the Independent Socialist League, contained an article concerning the creation of the Young Socialist League (YSL) which pointed out that at a unity conference occurring February 12-14, 1954, at Labor Action Hall, New York, New York, a merger occurred between the YPSL and the SYL. The new organization was named the YSL. U

Another confidential informant on June 15, 1954, made available the minutes of the YSL's National Action Committee meeting of April 13, 1954, which reflected that one S. SITEMAN, "Chairman of SP (Socialist Party) Youth Committee," had objected to a statement appearing in "Commerce," a New York University journal, which indicated that the YPSL merged with the SYL to form the YSL. He explained that the YPSL did not merge with anyone, that it continued to exist as the youth section of the Socialist Party. He explained that a small group of the YPSL was dropped, expelled, or suspended from that organization and joined the SYL, which he characterized as the youth group of the "Trotskyite ISL." P explained that after these few former members of the YPSL joined the SYL, the SYL then proceeded to change its name for its own purposes. LL

### YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL)

The March 1, 1954, issue of the "Young Socialist Challenge," published as page three of "Labor Action," an official publication of the Independent Socialist League (ISL), contained an article concerning the creation of the YSL, which pointed out that at a unity conference occurring February 12-14, 1954, at Labor Action Hall, New York, New York, a merger occurred between the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) and the Socialist Youth League (SYL). The new organization was named the YSL. U

A confidential informant on June 15, 1954, made available the minutes of the YSL's National Action Committee meeting of April 13, 1954, which reflected that one S. SITEMAN, "Chairman of SP (Socialist Party) Youth Committee," had objected to a statement appearing in "Commerce," a New York University journal, which indicated that the YPSL merged with the SYL to form the YSL. He explained that the YPSL did not merge with anyone, that it continued to exist as the youth section of the Socialist Party. He explained that a small group of the YPSL was dropped, expelled, or suspended from that organization and joined the SYL, which he characterized as the youth group of the "Trotskyite ISL." He explained that after these few former members of the YPSL joined the SYL, the SYL then proceeded to change its name for its own purposes. U

On April 9, 1956, another confidential informant advised as follows: U

The YSL has frequently worked in close sympathetic cooperation with the ISL toward similar objectives, although each major issue given mutual consideration is decided upon by these organizations individually. The YSL serves as an apprenticeship for the ISL, but ISL selection of members from YSL ranks is made on an individual and personal basis. In many instances YSL members are also members of the ISL. U



YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL) CONT'D.

The YSL and ISL utilize the same printing house in New York City and the YSL publication is printed as an insert in "Labor Action." Frequently, lecturers before the YSL are ISL members. u

The September 22, 1959, issue of "Young Socialist Challenge," which appeared as page five of "Labor Action," contained an undated statement from the National Action Committee of the YSL which indicated that the YSL had been dissolved. The statement appeared under the caption "Join the Young Peoples Socialist League." u

The YPSL is publicly known as the youth affiliate of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation. u



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.*

Bu 100-442529

New York, New York  
February 8, 1965

Title	Communist Influence In Racial Matters
Character	Internal Security - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at New York

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b(1) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); \_\_\_\_\_ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
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☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

NOT REC. 2/16/65 internal memo  
Baumgardner → Sullivan. pg. 1.

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
X DELETED PAGE(S) X  
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
X FOR THIS PAGE X  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 1 - [redacted] 1 - Baumgardner
- 1 - DeLoach 1 - Forsyth
- 1 - Sullivan [redacted]
- 1 - Bland 1 - Rosack

~~SECRET~~

The Attorney General

February 17, 1965

Director, FBI

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY *S. G. [redacted]*  
REASON FOR EXTENSION *2*  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION *2-17-85*

NATION OF ISLAM  
INTERNAL SECURITY - NOI  
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

*[Handwritten signature]* 6076

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The Nation of Islam is an all Negro, semi-religious organization which preaches extreme hatred of the white man.

This information has also been furnished to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President.

25-330971  
100-106670

NOT RECORDED  
37 FEB 18 1965

- 1 - The Deputy Attorney General
- 1 - Mr. John Doar  
Acting Assistant Attorney General
- 1 - Mr. J. Walter Yengley  
Assistant Attorney General

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*6080*  
*12/5/77* *LED/KS*

TPH:kao:tel  
(16)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO  
EXCLUDED FROM automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

ORIGINAL FILED IN

~~SECRET~~

The Attorney General

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOTE:

Letter classified "Secret" as it contains information from a confidential source, the unauthorized disclosure of which could seriously hamper the national defense interests of the Nation.

See cover memorandum captioned "Nation of Islam, Internal Security - NOI, Martin Luther King, Jr., Security Matter - Communist," from F. J. Baumgardner to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 2/16/65, prepared by TPR:kao:tef.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

FBI

Date: February 13, 1965

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

To: ~~EEA~~ Director, FBI (100-106670).

From: SAC, Cleveland (157-293) (RUC)

Subject: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SM - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-8-80 BY SP4 RML/b  
6076

Re Atlanta airtel, 1-22-65, indicating subject was scheduled to speak at the University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio, on February 11, 1965, and also to speak in Michigan on the same date.

Discreet inquiry among sources at the University of Toledo revealed no info indicating subject was scheduled to speak at the University of Toledo on February 11, 1965, and no information was developed indicating that KING is expected or scheduled in Toledo any time in the near future. It is noted that news accounts indicate that KING had returned to Selma, Alabama, on February 11, 1965.

In the event KING does appear in Cleveland territory, the Bureau will be advised in accordance with instructions contained in Bulet 2-2-65.

- 3 - Bureau (RM)  
2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (RM)  
1 - Detroit (Info) (RM)  
1 - Cleveland  
RHB:esc  
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-8-80 BY SP4 RML/b  
OTHERWISE

REC-64

100-106670-47

8 100 10 100

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

RE: BERNARD S. LEE VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 846 pulled from this file under court order  
of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and  
sent to National Archives.

100-106670-846

F B I

Date: 2/5/65

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)  
 FROM: SAC, MIAMI (100-15079) (P)  
 SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.  
 SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 12-8-80 BY SP4/AM/ld

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of  
 a letterhead memorandum captioned as above. Two copies  
 are enclosed for the Atlanta Division.

[REDACTED] b(1)  
 Miami will maintain liaison with source and  
 keep the Bureau and interested offices advised regarding  
 KING's invitation to speak at Miami, March 14, 1965.

- APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
 AND FIELD OFFICES  
 ADVISED BY ROUTING  
 SLIP(S)
- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
  - 2 - Atlanta (Enc. 2) (RM)
  - 1 - Miami

LCP:pcg

(6)

CLASSIFIED AND  
 EXTENDED BY SP4/AM/ld  
 REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
 FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2  
 DATE OF REVIEW FOR 2-5-85  
 DECLASSIFICATION 6076

DATE 1-23-81

REC-40

16 FEB 11 1965

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;  
 DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO  
 DATE FORW: 2-11-65  
 HOW FORW: R/S  
 BY: S.E.P./ld

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
 OTHERWISE

67 FEB 18 1965  
 Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_





In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Miami, Florida  
February 5, 1965

RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.  
SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

**X** **TIAL**

[REDACTED]

b(1)

On February 5, 1965, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Miami, Florida Police Department, and  
[REDACTED] Dade County  
Sheriff's Office, were advised of the above information.

b7(c)

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished  
to the United States Secret Service, Miami and to the  
Field Office, Region 7, 111th INTC Group, Miami, Florida.

This document contains neither recommendations nor  
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and  
is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be  
distributed outside your agency.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) OF CL 455  
DATE 1-25-81 JH

12882  
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JMM/LL  
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2  
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 2-5-85  
DATE OF REVIEW FOR  
DECLASSIFICATION 6076

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1-25-81 BY JH

RECEIVED

**X** **TIAL**

DIRECTOR, FBI

2/11/65

SAC, ATLANTA

NATION OF ISLAM  
INTERNAL SECURITY - NOI  
Bureau file 25-330971  
Atlanta file 100-4593

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
Bureau file 100-106670  
Atlanta file 100-5586

Re Bureau airtel dated 2/3/65 requesting efforts to identify BENNETT JOHNSON who was attempting to arrange a meeting between KING and ELIJAH MUHAMMAD.

Atlanta sources of information have no information regarding this meeting and have no information which would possibly help identify BENNETT JOHNSON. Atlanta sources will remain alert and the Bureau and interested Offices will be immediately advised of any pertinent developments regarding this matter.

- 4- Bureau (2-25-330971) (NOI) (RM)  
(2-100-106670) (Martin Luther King, Jr.)
- 1- Chicago (Info) (RM)
- 1- Phoenix (Info) (RM)
- 2- Atlanta (1-100-5586) (Martin Luther King, Jr.)  
(1-100-4593) (NOI)

RRN:elt  
(8)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-8-80 BY SP4 RRM/ML

100-106670-  
RECORDED  
155 FEB 16 1965

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-330971-418

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XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); \_\_\_\_\_ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-106670-544

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 X DELETED PAGE(S) X  
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
 X FOR THIS PAGE X  
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RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 843 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 842 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 11 1965  
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI DETROIT

650 PM URGENT 2/11/65 C W H  
TO DIRECTOR (100-106670) & CHICAGO  
FROM DETROIT (100-31418) 1P

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.; SM DASH C

RE ATLANTA RADIOGRAM TO BUREAU FEBRUARY TEN LAST.

KING ARRIVED LANSING TWO FIFTY PM, THIS DATE, SPOKE AT MSU,  
DEPARTED UNITED FLIGHT NO. SIX THREE ONE, EN ROUTE CHICAGO, FIVE  
FORTY PM. LHM FOLLOWS.

AIRMAIL COPY SENT ATLANTA.

END

WA.. BMS

FBI WASH DC

CG.. JSZ

FBI CHICAGO

DISC@

67 FEB 18 1965

REC-3 100-106670-541

FEB 12 1965

UNCLASSIFIED

9803 RDD/SP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

RE:           BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.  
              (U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)  
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)  
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 840 pulled from this file under court order of  
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to  
National Archives.